

The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S Monthly Intelligencer.

For AUGUST, 1751.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

I. Account of a Book, intituled, *The Afiatick Tolerant*.
II. Amanda's Letter in Praise of Marriage.
III. On Lotteries, with a Computation of the Chances in the present Lottery.
IV. Adventures of a Country Retirement.
V. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued. Containing the SPEECHES of Quintus Mucius, and M. Valerius Corvus, in the DEBATE on the Regency Bill.
VI. A compleat Abstract of the English and French Navies.
VII. A severe Satire on the Romish Clergy.
VIII. A Letter of Diogenes the Cynick, relating some pleasant Adventures of his at Athens.
IX. A Description of LEICESTERSHIRE.
X. Account of John Wickliffe, Rector of Lutterworth.
XI. Extract of a Letter from Nova Scotia.
XII. A SUMMARY of the last Session of Parliament, continued: With the whole Affair of Mr. Murray, and the Westminster Election.
XIII. Account of Sums granted, and Ways and Means for raising them.
With a new MAP of LEICESTERSHIRE, and the Effigies of his Royal Highness GEORGE Prince of WALES, elegantly engraved on Copper.

XIV. Abstract of Mr. Rollin's Dissertation on the Advantages of a liberal Education.
XV. Letter concerning Algiers, and the State of Slavery there.
XVI. Character of 'Squire Bluster.
XVII. Extracts from an Essay towards the Improvement of Navigation.
XVIII. Mathematical Questions.
XIX. Account of Bethlem and St. Luke's Hospitals.
XX. Substance of the Trial of Thomas Colley, with his Declaration about Witchcraft.
XXI. POETRY : Nanny of the Hill, a new Song; the Vision; the Summer's Eve; the Pleasures of Retirement; on the Death of Dr. Parne; Elegy on Mr. Wells; Acroftick; a new Song, set to Musick.
XXII. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Indictment against Miss Jeffries; Jones and Welch tried and condemned for Murder; a Daughter poisons her Father; Colley's Execution, &c. &c. &c.
XXIII. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
XXIV. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
XXV. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XXVI. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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T H E

LONDON MAGAZINE.

For AUGUST, 1751.

The following is taken from the London Daily Advertiser, and Literary Gazette, from which we made an Extract in our Magazine for June last, p. 273.

The INSPECTOR, N^o. 143.

To the INSPECTOR.

SIR,


THANK you in the name of my sex for your character of a married Cleopatra. Coquetry is always contemptible; but in a wife it is equally absurd and detestable. I have always thought an open, an unreserved generosity of disposition the only turn of mind that does true honour to the person who possesses it, and that can rationally recommend us to the good opinion of one another; and I cannot persuade myself, but that the dissimulation which would disguise and conceal a woman's affection from the man who has it, and who deserves it, is as mean as that which deludes him into a belief that he is possessed of it, when the person who employs it, is conscious that in her heart she despises him.

You will be surprized, Mr. Inspector, at this freedom of sentiment in a female correspondent; but I am to tell you, that I am past that troublesome period of a woman's life, in which a hardly justifiable reserve checks many an innocent, nay, many a laudable declaration. I am married, Sir, and it is in the fulness of the joy which an ingenious mind feels on its being freed from a necessity of acting a part which it despairs, that I open my heart to you. I must expect your raillery, and that of the world, when I tell you that I, who am so sensible of the advantages and so full of the transports of matrimony, have enjoyed it but a week; but as I know my happiness built on a rational foundation, I am sensible it will be permanent.

August, 1751.

I am not backward to confess, that I see many unhappy marriages, nay, that most of those which I have lately been witness to, among my acquaintance are such; but while I see the causes of this, while I can resolve the origin of these misfortunes into principles that no way affect my particular circumstance, why should I terrify myself with apprehensions, that the events may be alike? I see women miserable, who have married fools; undone, who have married beggars: I see distress between people who could not but avow their souls were ill paired together, before they joined their bodies in so lasting a union; and dissatisfaction between people who have ventured on it without knowing whether they were paired or no. But surely, Sir, it is always in the power of a rational creature to obviate mischiefs, the sources of which are so evident; nor can any one have a right even to complain of the event, who has in wantonness, or in obstinacy, disregarded the means. A mutual friendship, an uninterrupted harmony of minds, is the great end to be regarded in a prospect of marriage; where other motives are admitted but as concomitant, they never fail to shake the throne of this content; where they are made the principals, they cannot but destroy it.

Can the woman who sees her lover in pursuit of her fortune, suppose he will ever regard her person more than as an incumbrance on it? Or can she, who sees a man willing to enter into the most solemn engagements with her, he knows not why, wonder that he afterwards grows sick of them without any better knowing the reason? Equality of fortune is the only rational foundation on which a life of happiness is to be expected under a union of this kind: Interest on either side must abate the tenderness, and but a suspicion of it, which will be sure to appear at one time or other, where there is so rational a foundation, will be sufficient to break in upon that mutual confidence of affection, on which only a life like that which I am glorying in

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can be established. Even love, in its warmest height, is but an ill foundation on which to build the hopes of a lasting amity; it is in its nature a short-lived, a transient passion; and unless there be merit to support it, connected with the form that first excited it, grows cold and tasteless as soon as that form has lost its charm of novelty.

If I may be permitted, Sir, to give my private opinion as to the virtues and qualifications, on which the continuation of that delight I at present enjoy is to depend, I should declare integrity of heart the first principle, and the second good sense. I do not know that either of these would succeed without the other, or that both in combination in one of the persons would promise any better; they must be mutual, in order to their taking effect; but when mutual, what is there that can disturb the tranquillity of the joys they inspire?

It may seem hard, perhaps, to expect that reason should be allowed a right to dictate in a case, where passion seems to lay in its utmost and its fairest pretensions; but unless the effects of passion were as equal and as permanent as those of reason, it is evident that we abuse ourselves, if we suffer it to determine for us in an affair of so high importance, and which is to be of such long continuance. I argue from my heart, Mr. Inspector, not from the imagination, in all this; and I take pride in telling you, that the source of that happiness my heart is at this time so full of, has been my marrying a man whom I esteemed rather than loved, in preference to one whom I loved, but could not esteem.

I was not without my terrors in this hazardous step; but they were groundless. Qualities that commanded my respect soon endeared the man to me who possessed them, and who seemed to know no value in them, but as they might be made subservient to my happiness; and I at once trembled at what might have been the effects of my former infatuation, and despised my heart for yielding to it. I found myself happier than my very ideas had reached even in expectation, when I had indulged them to their utmost scope in their former prospect; and I am convinced I shall continue so, because I owe it to one, whose sole pleasure is the seeing me pleased.

If it were possible for me, Sir, to do justice to my own sensations on this occasion, I should be the means of equal happiness to thousands. I should be the most eloquent of all pleaders in the cause of matrimony; and I should have the infinite advantage of not making one convert who

would not thank me for it so long as the union lasted.

The love of admiration is too natural in every woman, who has any tolerable claim to it; and I fancy my heart spoke the language of the whole sex, when it long dissuaded me from matrimony, under the opinion of its robbing me of that homage; but, specious as this pretence may have appeared to a thousand, it has deceived them all. The bride is set in a more conspicuous point of view than the unmarried beauty; she receives the adoration that has been used to be paid at her shrine with more than equal pleasure, because she now knows it is disinterested; and she will continue to receive it as long as her title to it remains with her: She may be assured she would have received it no longer than this in a single state; but the period would, in that case, have been infinitely more distressful: The autumn of beauty is, in a wife, an amiable season; but, in her who has refused the charms that are now fading to all

that solicited her, it is ever a time of contempt and insolent triumph in those who would have once adored them.

It is with infinite pleasure, Sir, that I find the thousand schemes, that always crowd at once upon the mind of unmarried women whom the world calls agreeable, at an end: I have conviction now, of what I should before scarce have conceived, that there is no pleasure but in tranquillity: I find myself happy to-day, and I enjoy it with double satisfaction, as I am sensible that to-morrow will bring the same claim to my satisfaction. If I am abroad, I receive the praises of the men with a pleasure I never knew from them before, as the assurances of my being pleasing in the eyes

E of the only person in the world to whom I wish to appear so. If I am at home, I feel a joy in his approbation that makes me laugh at myself for being pleased with the others.

I know this is an enviable state; but I would have all who envy it possess it. It is in every woman's power, almost at any time, to marry with prudence; and she who rightly distinguishes between being prudent and being interested; who is as cautious of receiving, as of conferring an obligation in point of fortune; and who makes a choice, in which, when the honey-moon of fondness is over, neither will have occasion to be ashamed of the other, will not fail to find, in marriage, all the happiness that at present overflows in the heart of

Your bumble Servant,
AMANDA,

1751. Abstract of the English and French Navies, &c. 341

A Complete Abstract of the ENGLISH and FRENCH Navies.

E N G L I S H.

Proportion of men for the number of ships of each rate, with the total number necessary for the equipment of the whole navy, as it now stands, July 1751.

No.	Rates.	Guns.	Men in each.
5	1st.	100	900—4500
11	2d	90	800—8800
6		80	700—4200
9	3d	74	700—6300
10		66	600—6000
22		70	500—11000
26		60	400—10400
32	4th	50	350—11200
42	5th	40	300—12600
49	6th	20	150—7350
42 Sloops.		18	100—4200
25 { Bombs. and Fireships		8	100—4200
		10	100—4200
		6	100—4200

Total 279 ships and vessels. Total 87675

The reason of placing the 66 gun ships, before the 70, is, they are of the French establishment, and also such of our own as have been cut down from three deckers, and are much superior in the weight of metal, tonnage, and number of men, to the seventy gun ships.

F R E N C H.

Proportion of men for the number of ships, being the usual complement they carry, with the total number of ships, &c. as it stood in June, 1751.

No. of ships.	Guns.	Men in each.
3	84	900—2700
	to	
	80	
22	74	800—17600
	to	
	70	
	64	
15	to	650—9750
	60	
	56	
7	to	600—4200
	50	
	48	
5	to	500—2500
	40	
	30	
22	to	300—6600
	18	

Total 74 ships and vessels. Total 42350

Ships of 50 guns are, according to the French establishment, of the line of battle;

but in our service they are not accounted so, although we have several built this last war, that carry the same weight of metal as the 60 gun ships; and several of the small old built 50 gun ships are converted to 40, as the Romney, &c.

N. B. The above list of the French navy is exclusive of 30 ships more now on the stocks.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax in Nova Scotia, dated June 25, 1751.

WE have had several skirmishes with the Indians, by which several of our people have been killed and scalped; some days ago about 60 of them attacked the town of Dartmouth, whose fence is only a small brush, and killed about 8 of the inhabitants, and after that, exercised their cruelties, by pulling down some houses and destroying all they found, not sparing men, women, and children; a serjeant, who was in his bed, came to the inhabitants assistance, whom they pursued and killed; and not being content with his life, cut his left arm off, and afterwards scalped him. In returning from the town they carried off about 14 prisoners in triumph. During this engagement, we had no assistance from the company of rangers, for which a serjeant has been tried by a court-martial, but acquitted; and notwithstanding these troublesome times with the Indians, which the French send us, and the devil sends the French, we have still ships continually arriving, with families on board, to people this colony;

but our great expectation and hopes are on the arrival of commodore Pye, with 5 British ships of war, whom we daily expect, with all military implements. Our forces have got possession of a large tract of land, near Chinectego, which is of great service; and our governor, to encourage all persons about 4 months ago, to extirpate the Indians, promised a reward of 50l. for every Indian scalp, since which there has only one been brought in, they having always outscouts to carry off their dead.

N A N N Y of the HILL.

A New Song, sung with great Applause,

ASSIST me ev'ry tuneful bard,
Oh lend me all your skill,
In choicest lays that I may praise
Dear Nanny of the hill.

Sweet Nanny, dear Nanny, &c.
How gay the glittering beam of morn,
That gilds the crystal rill!
But far more bright than morning light
Shines Nanny of the hill.

Shines Nanny, &c.
The

342 Observations on LOTTERIES, &c. Aug.

The gayest flow'r so fair of late,
The ev'ning damps will kill ;
But ev'ry day, more fresh and gay
Blooms Nanny of the hill.

Blooms Nanny, &c.

Old Time arrests his rapid flight,
And keeps his motion still,
Resolv'd to spare a face so fair,
As Nanny's of the hill.

As Nanny's, &c.

To form my charmer nature has
Exerted all its skill ;
Wit, beauty, truth, and rosy youth
Deck Nanny of the hill.

Deck Nanny, dear Nanny, &c.

And now around the festive board
The jovial bumpers fill ;
Each take his glass to my dear lass,
Sweet Nanny of the hill.

Sweet Nanny, &c.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

THERE seem to be many weighty objections against the method of raising money by way of lottery. To name a few of the most obvious ; it is taking ad-

vantage of the simplicity of the lower people, is borrowing of such as can least spare money to lend ; it is deluding them out of their industry, and taking them off from their labour by vain hopes ; it is diverting a vast sum of money out of the course of trade and business ; it is giving

A an itch of gaming to thousands who had it not before ; it is exposing the weak and the poorer sort, to be devoured by the dealers in tickets. If only the rich were to be drawn in by the silly atheistical argument, of *being in fortune's way*, and that other of, *be that has no ticket cannot possibly get a prize*, I should have been silent ; but I could wish the honest lower sort of people would

B consider, that they are all under the providence of God, as well as the rich, and much happier ; and that he will undoubtedly give them, at all times, what is best for them, be it poverty or riches, without their exposing themselves to ruin, by foolishly venturing that little they are already blest with, in covetous hopes to be their own carvers. It is for the sake of such honest people, that I have made the following true computations, which I hope you will print along with this letter.

In the LOTTERY 1751, it is

	£
69998 to	2 or 34999 to 1 against a 10000 Prize.
69994 to	6 or 11665 to 1 against a 5000 or upwards
69989 to	11 or 6363 to 1 against a 3000
69981 to	19 or 3683 to 1 against a 2000
69961 to	39 or 1794 to 1 against a 1000
69910 to	80 or 874 to 1 against a 500
69720 to	280 or 249 to 1 against a 100
69300 to	700 or 99 to 1 against a 50
60000 to 10000 or	6 to 1 against a 20 or any prize.

I fear that this computation will neither be read nor understood by those for whom it was principally made, and therefore I would beg the favour of all gentlemen, tradesmen, and others, to take the pains to explain it to such as any way depend upon their judgment, by observing :

That one must buy no less than 7 tickets to have an even chance for any prize at all ; that with only 1 ticket, it is 6 to 1, and with half a ticket, 12 to 1 against any prize ; and 99 or a 100 to 1 that the prize, if it comes, will not be above 50l. and no less than 35,000 to 1 that the owner of a single ticket will not obtain one of the greatest prizes.

That the lottery, like all other government lotteries, is as fair as any lottery can be, while the tickets are sold for 10l. each ; but no lottery is proper for persons of very small fortunes, to whom the loss of 5 or 6l. is of great consequence, besides the disturbance of their minds ; much less is it adviseable, or de-

sirable for either poor or rich, to contribute to the exorbitant tax of more than 200,000l. which the first engrossers of lottery tickets, and the brokers and dealers strive to raise, out of the pockets of the poor chiefly, and the silly rich partly, by artfully enhancing the price of tickets above the original cost. D As these engrossers have had their tickets cheap enough, let them keep them ; it is a fair lottery, and they cannot be hurt, taking them all together. For if any one person were to purchase all the tickets, he would by the scheme have just all his money again.

The following is somewhat curious, besides its giving us an Idea of the State of Slavery in Algiers.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer at St. Philip's, July 14, 1751.

ON the first of May we sailed on board of commodore Keppel's ship for Algiers, where we laid near five weeks, and

Mr.

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For the London Map



Printed for W. Bullein Junr. at the Red



Put the River in Tiber, Tiber River.

Mr. Keppel had the happiness of finishing the affairs he went upon to his satisfaction, and gave the king's presents. You may be sure every thing was quite new to me, and therefore entertaining. At the two publick audiences at arriving and taking leave, we all attended his excellency the commodore, and drank coffee with the dey: The other days the commodore went only attended by his druggermen, and while he was employed for the publick good we made excursions into the country: The Turks behaved with great civility to us, and notwithstanding the number of sailors, not one riot or complaint happened during our stay. There were 15 Spanish officers slaves there, and upon the Spanish monarch's refusing to let a Turkish officer be redeemed, and giving themselves little trouble about redeeming their own officers, these poor gentlemen, who had at first been very well treated, were put to work, and the day we went on board were yoked like beasts to stone carts, several of them old captains, and one colonel past seventy.

A DESCRIPTION of LEICESTERSHIRE: With a new MAP of the same.

LEICESTERSHIRE is an inland county, bounded on the north with Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; on the east, with Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire; on the south, with Northamptonshire; and on the west, with Warwickshire. It is divided into 6 hundreds, extends from east to west about 27 miles, and from north to south 23, making about 100 miles in circumference; contains about 560,000 acres, has 12 market-towns, 192 parishes, and upwards of 18,700 houses; and sends 4 members to parliament, 2 for the county, and 2 for the borough of Leicester; Edward Smith and Wrightson Mundy, Esqrs. being members for the former in the present parliament, and George Wright and James Wigley, Esqrs. for the latter. The Welland washes the south borders, and parts it from Northamptonshire; the Soar runs thro' the middle of the county, and falls into the Trent; and there gently flows a small river, called the Wreke, which at last joins the Soar; and it is also well water'd with other streams. It is generally a champain country, pleasant and healthful, the air mild and temperate; and the soil different in different places; the south-east part being exceeding fruitful in all sorts of grain, especially pease and beans, and having rich pastures, which feed abundance of sheep, whose wool is very fine and good; but the north-west

part is mostly barren, and in some places rocky and stony, tho' in other places, near Charnwood-forest, they have store of lime-stone, with which they manure their ground. The south-west and north-east parts are again of a good soil both for tillage and pasture. It is but sparingly furnished with wood, especially in the south and east parts, which defect is well supplied by the great plenty of pit-coal, digged up in the northern parts, which being hilly is called the Would, and breeds plenty of cattle. The market-towns are,

A Leicester, on the river Soar, the county town, and the only borough here

B that sends members to parliament, 80 computed and 99 measured miles N. W. from London. It is pleasantly situated in a rich soil and healthful air, was anciently a large and populous city, and is now the largest, best built, and most populous town in the county. It was formerly encompassed with a wall, which was in a great measure demolished in the civil wars, but several gates are yet standing. The castle

C is so far dismantled as to be unfit for military defence, and is used now for holding the affizies. Here are 5 parish churches, of which St. Margaret's is a noble and elegant structure. In the Grey Friars here the body of Richard III. after he was slain at Bosworth, was meanly interred, which being afterwards destroyed, the sepulchre wherein he lay, which was a stone chest, served in an inn for a drinking trough for horses. Here is an hospital built by Henry Plantagenet earl of Leicester, and supported by some revenues of the dutchy of Lancaster; but the most stately structure is the new hospital for poor Lazars, with a chapel, and a library for the ministers and scholars belonging to the town, and a charity-school for boys and girls. The town

E is endowed with great privileges, and the freemen are exempt from tolls in all the markets of England. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, 48 common-council men, 2 chamberlains, &c. Its chief business, and that of the neighbouring towns, is stocking-weaving; and it has 3 markets weekly, viz. on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, the last one of the best in England for corn and cattle. It was antiently a bishop's see, but is now, as is the whole county, in the diocese of Lincoln. It formerly gave title of earl to the family of Sidney, but now to that of Coke. A great many curious pieces

F G of Roman antiquity, medals, coins, &c. have been found here. In the time of the civil war, an. 1645, Leicester was by the king's forces taken by storm, and suffered much; but afterwards was surrendered to general

general Fairfax, by lord Loughborough, upon mean conditions. In St. Martin's church here, is a memorable epitaph, over Mr. John Heyrick, who died, April 2, 1589, aged 76; he lived in one house with Mary his wife full 52 years, and in all that time never buried man, woman, or child, tho' sometimes 20 in family. The said Mary lived to 97 years, and saw before her death, Dec. 8, 1611, of her children, childrens children, and their children, to the number of 143.

2. Ashby de la Zouch, so called as belonging formerly to the noble family of the Zouches, 16 miles N. W. from Leicester, pleasantly situated between two parks, near Derbyshire, and is a town of very good account, with a large handsome church, and a considerable market on Saturdays. Its 4 annual fairs are noted for excellent young horses. It had a castle, which was demolished in 1648, by ordinance of parliament, but two towers still remain. In the neighbourhood is Cole-Overton, famous for coal mines.

3. Loughborough, about 9 miles N. E. from Ashby de la Zouch, pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, a handsome, well-built town, which some will have to be a royal ville in the Saxon times. It has a good market on Thursdays. A little S. W. of this town lies Charnwood, or Charnley-Forest, 20 miles in compass.

4. Mount-Sorrel, or rather Mount-Soar-Hill, because situate under a great eminence on the river Soar, over which it has a good stone bridge. It lies about 6 miles S. E. from Loughborough, and has a small market on Mondays. In times past it was of great renown for its castle, seated on a steep and craggy hill, formerly belonging to the earls of Leicester, and afterwards to Quincy earl of Winchester, but was demolished in 1217.

5. Melton-Mowbray, so denominated from its ancient lords the Mowbrays, 11 miles N. E. from Mount-Sorrel, a pretty large, well-built town, situate in a fertile soil, and having a market on Tuesdays so very considerable for corn, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c. that next to Leicester, it is esteemed the best in the county. It has a beautiful church, in the form of a cross, which seems to have been formerly collegiate.

6. Waltham on the Would, 3 miles N. E. from Melton-Mowbray, a mean town, but has a market on Thursdays.

7. Bosworth, or Market-Bosworth, 12 miles W. of Leicester, an antient, pleasant town, seated on a hill, in a wholesome air and fruitful soil both for corn and grafts, and having a good market on Wednesdays. About 3 miles from this town

A was fought the decisive battle between Richard III. and Henry earl of Richmond, wherein the latter proving victorious, and having slain his enemy, obtained the crown, and reign'd, the first of the Tudors, by the name of Henry VII. And here is a little mount, where Henry made a speech to encourage his army before the battle.

8. Hinkley, 4 miles S. E. of Bosworth, a small town, whose market is on Mondays. It stands pleasantly on an hill, and has a large, fair church, with a great stone spire steeple.

B 9. Lutterworth, 11 miles S. E. of Hinkley, a small town, seated in a good soil, with a market on Thursdays. The famous John Wickliffe was rector of this place : He was the first English reformer, in the reign of Edward III. and zealously preached and wrote against the abominable corruptions of the church of Rome ; for which tho' he was violently persecuted by the Popish clergy, who fought his

C life, yet being protected by the duke of Lancaster, and some other great men, he ended his days in peace ; tho' afterwards his bones were dug up and burnt, by order of the council of Constance, the same pious council, which, contrary to all good faith, sentenced John Husse and Jerome of Prague to the flames, tho' they had the emperor's letters of safe conduct, in consequence of their villainous decree, that no faith was to be kept with heretics. The church of Lutterworth, which has a neat and lofty spire steeple, was some years ago beautified with a costly pavement of chequer'd stone, new pews, and every thing else new, except the pulpit, which is made of thick oak planks, six inches square, with a seam of carved work in the joints ; which is preserved in memory of the abovementioned Wickliffe, whose pulpit it was, if tradition may be relied upon. Camden says, there is a spring of water near Lutterworth, so very cold, that it soon converts straws and sticks into stone.

D 10. Harborough, or Market-Harborough, 6 miles S. E. of Lutterworth, a good thorough-fare town, with a considerable market on Tuesdays. It is remarkable, that this town has no fields nor lands belonging to it, insomuch that they have a proverb here, That a goose will eat up all the grafts that grows at Harborough. It gives title of earl to the family of Sherrard.

E 11. Hallaton, about 6 miles N. E. of Harborough, a poor town in a rich soil, that has a small market on Thursdays, and a handsome church.

F 12. Billesdon, 4 miles N. W. of Hallaton, has a market on Fridays.

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in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 307.

*The next that spoke in the Debate con-
tinued in your last, was Quintus
Mucius, whose Speech was to this
Effect.*

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

FROM the whole of this debate I find, gentlemen do not enough consider, that the necessity of such a bill as this proceeds from a most glaring, and indeed a most tremendous defect in our constitution; for with respect to the sovereign, the law acknowledges no such thing as a minority: A child of two or three days old may by our constitution come to be our king or queen, and the moment the father dies, that child is by law invested with the whole sovereign or executive power of the government; so that whoever gets possession of the person of that child, whether by fair or forcible means, becomes of course possessed of the government, and all the prerogatives belonging to the sovereign. By this defect it was that Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. got possession of the sovereign power, and by this he was enabled to perpetrate the many murders and other heinous crimes he was guilty of. From this defect, Sir, every gentleman may see, that upon every minority that happens, confusion and civil wars must probably arise, if not prevented by a proper law passed during the life of the preceding sovereign: Nor can this danger be prevented by the law we now have, by which it is enacted, That upon the demise of the sovereign, the parliament shall immediately meet, sit, and act, during the term of six months; because in that act there is this condition, Unless the same shall

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be sooner prorogued or dissolved by such person who shall be next heir to the crown; and this without distinction, whether the next heir shall be a person of full age, or an infant of three days old; therefore when the next heir happens to be an infant, those who get possession of his person may prevent the parliament's acting, by proroguing or dissolving it as soon as it has met; and as they are not obliged by law to call another, they may fall upon ways and means, as Richard III. did, to support their government, till they have concerted proper methods for getting such a parliament chosen, as will approve of all they have done, or propose to be done.

As many little defects in our constitution have been removed since his majesty's happy accession to the throne, so his majesty from his wisdom and goodness intended by the message he sent us upon this occasion, to get this great and tremendous defect removed, by having such a regulation now made as may be a precedent fit to be followed by all future generations; and as the other house has concurred, so I hope, this house will concur with his majesty in this most wise and most gracious intention; for that some new regulation for preventing the unlawful seizure and unjust detainer of the person of an infant sovereign is necessary, I believe, no gentleman will deny; and as the present design is not only to provide against the present eventual misfortune, which heaven avert, but against all future misfortunes of the like nature, both the circumstances and characters of the persons now in being, or that may hereafter happen to exist, must be left entirely out of the question. The amiable character of the prince(s) now to be appointed regent, might induce us to put

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her under less restraints, and the great character of the person now to be put at the head of the council of regency, might induce us to give him more power; but to put the regent under less restraints, or to give the head of the council of regency A more power, might upon some future occasion be attended with the most pernicious consequence: Whereas, the restraints upon the former, and the powers given to the latter, are by this bill so well adjusted, that let the persons hereafter to be appointed be who they will, neither the restraints nor the powers, if the same with those in this bill, can ever, in my opinion, be the cause of any mischief.

Gentlemen may fancy what they will, Sir, of the wisdom and magnanimity of future parliaments, but from the experience of times past, we must conclude, that when a person of great influence, a prince perhaps who is presumptive heir to the crown, has a precedent in his favour, it will be very difficult to get a majority in parliament to depart from that precedent, especially should it be a precedent that has been attended with great happiness, and perhaps great glory to the nation, as the precedent would probably be, should we now appoint the princess named in the bill, to be sole regent with sovereign power. I have so firm, so well grounded an opinion of the many good qualities of the princess proposed by this bill to be appointed regent, that I am convinced, our investing her with sovereign power would be attended with happiness, and perhaps glory to the nation; but for this very reason I am against it, because it would add such weight to the precedent, that it would be impossible, upon any future occasion, to depart from it, however strong G and evident the reasons might then be for a departure; and as this might be of the most dangerous consequence to some one of her posterity, per-

haps to all her posterity, it prevents my shewing that regard which is due to her extraordinary endowments.

I may, perhaps, be thought to have too great a regard to precedents, as some of my profession certainly have; but this I will say, Sir, that in all questions in politicks as well as law, precedents ought to be duly considered, and never departed from without very urgent cause. Our regulations of government during minorities have not, 'tis true, been all exactly the same; but we never yet gave a regent or protector the whole of the sovereign power, except Richard duke of Gloucester, who may be said rather to have taken than to have gotten it; and a council of regency of some kind or other has always been appointed, except in the minority of Henry III. when the earl of Pembroke, *flagrante bello civili*, was appointed sole regent under some restrictions; but that surely is a precedent we have no reason to follow in a time of profound tranquillity, and when there is no such thing, nor any appearance of such a thing as a hostile army in the kingdom.

Then as to faction, Sir, I shall grant, that all limited governments are liable to faction, and the more they are limited, the more they are liable to that political distemper; therefore I shall admit, that a government by a regent and council of regency is more liable to faction, than a government by a sole regent with sovereign power; but if we examine which has produced the most signal mischiefs, we must conclude, that the balance is greatly on the side of the latter. It may be said, tho', in my opinion, not justly, that by faction in the minority of Henry VI. we lost the kingdom of France, which, I believe, no man will now say, was a national misfortune; but the sole regency of Richard duke of Gloucester, without the check of a council of regency, produced the extirpation, I may say, of one royal family,

family, and the establishment of another, which otherwise would never probably have mounted the throne; and this part of our history I must particularly recommend to the consideration of those, who are sincerely attached to our present royal family, and yet are for making a precedent that, in some future time, may be the cause of such another usurpation.

As to our parliament's being a sufficient check upon a sole regent invested with sovereign power, I wonder to hear any gentleman insist upon it, that has ever read the history of Richard III. Did ever any man in power act more unjustly, more tyrannically, more cruelly than that prince did? and yet in less than a twelve month after his brother's death, he got a parliament chosen that approved, tacitly, if not expressly, of every thing he had done, and confirmed his usurpation, tho' at the time of his brother's death, there were no less than nine persons that had a nearer right to the crown than he, that is to say, five daughters and two sons of the king his eldest brother, and a son and daughter of his elder brother, the duke of Clarence. Thus, Sir, the elections and the parliament were governed at that time, and can we suppose that in future times the people will have more virtue, or that a prince possessed of all the power, and all the revenues now at the disposal of the crown, will have less influence than Richard III. had?

This example alone, Sir, must clearly shew us, how dangerous it is to trust any one subject with the whole of the sovereign power; and yet, when we fall under the misfortune of a minority, we must either trust some one subject with that power, or we must appoint a council of regency, as a check to the exercise of that power. This is not dividing the sovereign power: It is only appointing an administration, and taking from an infant king the power which

A king at full age has, of appointing and changing the administration at pleasure; for even a king at full age cannot legally act in any state affairs, without the concurrence of some one or more of his ministers; but then he has the power, if the minister refuses to concur, to turn him out, and appoint another in his stead, which an infant king, or regent, with a council of regency, appointed by parliament, cannot do; and in my opinion, it must always be of the most dangerous consequence to give either of them such an unlimited power in this respect, as a king at full age is by our constitution invested with; for power produces such an alteration in the sentiments and behaviour of mankind, that from C the conduct of a person without power, we can make no judgment of what he or she will be when invested with sovereign power.

For this reason, Sir, if we consider the bill now before us as a precedent, which will be followed upon every future occasion, and in this light it ought certainly to be considered, we must conclude, that the regent thereby appointed has as much power as ever ought, or can safely be given to a regent. She has in every thing a negative voice; for E nothing can be done without her concurrence; and except a few of the chief officers of state, she has the sole power of disposing of all places and employments under the government, that are not granted for life. In short, she has the whole F of the sovereign power, except in things where no remedy could be applied, even when the king comes of age, should it then appear that she had done amiss. This is the reason why she is not by her sole authority to appoint bishops or judges, because they have their places for life; whereas she may by her sole power appoint much greater officers, such as the lord lieutenant of Ireland, the general of our army, the gover-

nors of our plantations, and many others I could name; and as no great officer, not even any of those that are to be of the council of regency, can be appointed without the concurrence of the regent, it will be impossible for any one of the council of regency, or for all of them together, to form a faction against the regent, or to acquire such an influence in either house of parliament, as may prevent the removal of such factious counsellors, by an address of parliament. Nay, the members of the council of regency can never assemble or meet as a council of regency, unless when called so to do by the regent, nor can any matter or thing be brought under their consideration, but such as may be propounded to them by the regent; so that as on the one hand, all possible care has been taken, by this bill, to prevent its being in the power of the regent to do any thing that may be prejudicial to the nation or the infant king, which, upon the present occasion, I shall most readily grant, was quite unnecessary; so on the other, the utmost care has been taken to prevent its being in the power of the council of regency to form themselves into a faction against the regent.

The bill now under our consideration is therefore, in my opinion, Sir, a bill as wise and as cautiously framed, as any bill that was ever brought into parliament; and yet the framers of it are far from assuming to themselves any character of infallibility, or intending that this parliament should assume any such character, as the noble lord was pleased to insinuate. There is, indeed, a clause for preventing the regent's doing any thing for setting aside or altering the method of government settled by this bill, and for inflicting the penalties of *præmunire* upon all those that shall be assisting therein; but can this relate to any thing that may be done, or proposed to be done, by parliament? Surely,

one act of parliament may be lawfully altered or repealed by a subsequent; and every other method of altering or abrogating what has been established by act of parliament, must be unlawful: The word, *lawfully*, must therefore in this clause be understood; but when we come to that clause, in this committee, if the noble lord will please, for the more security, to propose inserting that word by way of amendment, I can assure him, I shall make no objection to it.

There is, in my opinion, Sir, as little necessity for an amendment that has been mentioned to another clause in this bill, meaning that for the continuance of the parliament for three years after the accession of the minor successor; for as the act of the 7th and 8th of king William for continuing the parliament upon the demise of the king, is not by this bill repealed or altered, if his present majesty should die, after the dissolution of one parliament, and before the meeting of another, the preceding parliament will immediately convene by virtue of that act, and will be the parliament that by this bill, when passed into a law, is to continue for three years. However, if gentlemen insist upon this amendment, when we come to that clause, I can at present see no reason why it should not be altered, so as to obviate all their scruples upon this head.

To conclude, Sir, I shall be far from being against such amendments as may be thought proper to any clause in the bill now before us; but the passing of this bill in some shape or other I must think absolutely necessary, in order to remove that defect in our constitution, which subjects the nation to the government of *whoever* can, by fair or foul means, get possession of the person of a minor or infant king, which defect has often exposed us to great dangers, and once was the cause of the destruction

struction not only of the minor king, but of the royal family of which he was descended. And as I think it will in general be necessary, upon every future occasion, tho' not upon the present, to lay the regent under restraints, therefore, lest what we do now should be made a precedent, when it should not, I shall be for agreeing to all the restraints contained in this bill; and consequently I must be for retaining the words objected to by the Hon. gentleman who spoke first upon this subject *.

The last Speech I shall give you upon this Occasion, was that made by M. Valerius Corvus, which was in Substance thus :

Mr. Chairman,

SIR,

In any matter of law, I should be very ready to submit to the opinion of the two learned gentlemen, who spoke last in favour of this bill; but in matters that relate chiefly to our constitution, which, not only as a free citizen, but as a member of this house, I thought myself bound to study, I hope, I may be allowed, without the imputation of presumption, to differ from them; and indeed, I totally differ from them, almost in every thing they have said upon this occasion; for I neither think this bill, or any such bill, necessary at present, nor do I think there is such a defect in our constitution as the learned gentleman who spoke last was pleased to frighten us with: And if there be any little defect in our constitution, with respect to minorities, I do not think this bill, or any such bill, at all proper for curing it.

As what I have said, may to some gentlemen seem surprising, I must beg leave to give my reasons for these my surprising opinions. With respect to the minority of our king, Sir, we must distinguish between

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what was our constitution before a house of commons was established, and what it has been since the establishment of this house. Before the commons came regularly to have a share in the legislative part of our government, the whole of it was lodged in the king and the great barons or peers; and these last have not only before, but ever since been deemed the hereditary counsellors of the crown. Thus our constitution stood from the time of the conquest to the reign of Edward I. for what it was in the time of the Saxons, I shall not now take the pains to inquire; and from this constitution it is evident, that when a minority happened, the government did not devolve upon whoever could get possession of the infant king, but upon the great barons, or such as they should appoint to exercise the government during the minority of the king, and they alone had a right to determine when that minority was or should be at an end; all which is clearly manifested from the history of the reign of Henry III. for the earl of Pembroke was established regent by an assembly of the barons, immediately after the death of king John; upon the earl's death another regency was immediately established by the same authority; and tho' the young king was, at the age of 16, declared by the pope's bull to be of full age, and impowered to take the government upon him, notwithstanding the great authority of the popes at that time, the barons would not admit of it, nor allow him to take the government into his own hands; and yet afterwards they declared him of full age, tho' he was but in his 20th year, and consequently not arrived at what was then deemed full age by the common law of the kingdom.

This, I say, Sir, was our constitution before the house of commons was established; but after our parliaments

* See London Magazine for June last, p. 249.

liaments came to be regularly constituted, and to consist of the representatives of the commons, as well as the great barons, our constitution with respect to minorities was altered. Upon the death of the king, leaving his successor a minor, the immediate government of the kingdom devolved, as before, upon the great barons or peers, by virtue of that hereditary right they have, of being the king's counsellors, and they lodged it in such hands as they thought proper; but then the regulation made by them was not final or absolute: It lasted only until a parliament could be assembled, and by that parliament it was to be confirmed or altered. Therefore I cannot admit, Sir, that with respect to minorities, there was any such terrible defect in our constitution, from the conquest down to the 8th year of K. William III, when a new alteration was made in our constitution, by enacting, That upon the demise of the king, the parliament then in being, or the last preceding parliament, should immediately meet, sit, and act. By our constitution therefore the care of our government has always been sufficiently provided for during a minority, tho' an ambitious man, supported by a rebellious party, might seize upon the government as well as the person of our infant king, contrary to the whole tenor of our constitution, which was the case upon the demise of Edward IV. and will be the case again, make what laws you will to prevent it, as often as any ambitious man has power enough to carry his designs into execution.

The giving of such a man such a power is not, Sir, to be prevented by standing laws, which signify nothing against a man who has power enough to break them with impunity: It can be prevented only by a prudent conduct in the preceding reign, and proper regulations expressly made for that very purpose. Edward IV. at

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the request of, or in compliment to his queen, had heaped so many honours upon her relations and favourites, and had thereby so much raised the jealousy and envy of the old nobility, that he provided a powerful party for his brother the duke of Gloucester, to head against the queen, in case of his death before his eldest son was of age; and by his having put to death his brother the duke of Clarence, he had left Gloucester without a rival for power. At the same time, by refusing to do justice to the duke of Buckingham, the next most powerful man in the kingdom, he made him an inveterate, tho' secret enemy, and by that means laid a foundation for his joining in any schemes against his children. The consequences of these imprudent steps he foresaw before his death, and made a faint attempt to prevent them, but he died before he could take any effectual measures; and, indeed, it was not easy to have contrived any such. The most effectual would certainly have been, to have done justice to the duke of Buckingham before his death, and to have got the queen mother appointed sole regent by parliament, with the whole sovereign power, during her son's minority; for the more danger a regent may be in, the more power such regent should be invested with; and it would have been ridiculous to have given the duke of Gloucester any share in the government but what depended upon the regent; for to grant favours or power to an ambitious man, is only enabling him to take what you do not grant.

Another effectual measure might have been, Sir, if Edward had got such a law passed in his last parliament, which was held but a year before his death, as we have now in force: I mean that for the parliament's meeting immediately upon the demise of the king; for as the old and discontented nobility seem to have had very little influence in that parlia-

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parliament, it is probable, that if the same parliament had met upon that king's death, they would have settled the regency upon the queen dowager, and, would notwithstanding the duke of Gloucester's dissimulation, have taken proper measures A to prevent his being able to head any faction with success against her; but after he had got possession of the throne, and had cut off all those who could make any stand against him, I do not wonder at his getting such a parliament chosen as he B desired; for no man durst stand a candidate in opposition to him.

Therefore, Sir, what happened at that time must shew the wisdom of the law we have now in force, for the parliament's meeting immediately upon the demise of the king; and as we now have such a standing law, I do not think it necessary to settle a regency before the event happens: On the contrary, I think it would be better at all times to leave it to the parliament which is to meet upon the king's demise; because the true interest of the nation would then stand fair to prevail, whereas, if settled during the life of the king, the intrigues of the cabinet may get the better of the interest of the nation. Another reason is, because it is impossible to judge before-hand what may be most proper to be done; for the question depends so much upon the circumstances of things and persons, that the least change in either may make that very improper or dangerous, which a year or two before appeared to be the wisest settlement that could be made. And a third and most pungent reason is, because if the parliament should think any law necessary, in which they could not expect the concurrence of a king at full age, without risking a combustion, they G might then appoint such a regent as would readily give the royal assent to such a law; an instance of which we had in the duke of Somerset, during the minority of Edward VI.

who gave the royal assent to the repeal of an act slavishly passed in one of Henry VIII.'s parliaments, by which the king's proclamation was made of almost equal authority with an act of parliament: A law which no king at full age would easily have parted with; and for the repeal of which the nation will for ever stand indebted to that regent, tho' he met with a very ungrateful return.

These reasons, Sir, induce me to think, that the law now proposed is far from being so necessary as some gentlemen would make us believe, nor do I think that any good argument can be drawn from what the learned gentleman who spoke last was pleased to suggest; for said he, the parliament that meets upon the king's demise may be prevented from acting, or settling a regency, by those that get possession of the young king's person, who in his name may prorogue or dissolve it as soon as it has met, by virtue of the words in the act, unless the same should be sooner prorogued or dissolved by the next heir to the crown; for those words suppose the next heir in a capacity to act, which the next heir, when under age, is not. If the next heir should be a prisoner in France, and he should send a French general here, with orders to prorogue or dissolve the parliament that had met upon the demise of his ancestor, I believe, no member of parliament would shew the least regard to such orders, unless the general brought an army with him sufficient to enforce them. Just so, if any bold enterpriser should attempt to prorogue or dissolve the parliament in the name of a minor successor, before they had settled a regency, I believe, the parliament, instead of separating, would send him to the Tower, unless he had an army sufficient and ready to support him; and if he had, no law that could be made either before or after the event, would be of any significance.

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However, Sir, to explain and enforce the intention of that act, it will be very easy, by a short bill, to add a clause for providing, that in case the next heir to the crown be under age, or otherwise not capable to act^A, the parliament so assembled shall neither be prorogued nor dissolved by any person in the king's name, until after they have appointed a regency to govern in the king's name during that incapacity. And this, in my opinion, Sir, is the only general law we can make, in order to provide for all future minorities; for to talk of settling a form of regency, or method of government, either by law or precedent, that is to suit all future minorities, is a vain undertaking: Every future regency must be, as all past regencies have been, in some shape or other, different from the former; and this is so evident, that I am apt to suspect the design's being made use of only as a pretence for doing what ought not to be done; for without any compliment to the ministers who advised this bill, or to those who had the framing of it, I believe, they have more penetration than to imagine, that they are making a precedent, or can make a precedent, fit to be followed by all future generations.

What may be the reason, Sir, for thus precipitating a regency scheme, before the event happens, I do not know; but this I am sure of, they have chosen the very worst form of a regency, when all circumstances directed them to chuse the best. What I call the best, Sir, is that which comes nearest to our established form of government, and consequently must be a sole regent with sovereign power. This, I shall grant, might be dangerous, if the person to be appointed regent were G the presumptive heir of the crown, or of such high rank as might encourage him to form projects for placing himself upon the throne; but many

methods might be found for guarding against this danger, beside that of dividing the sovereign power: for that it is by this bill to be divided, cannot by any finesse be disputed: Whilst ministers, or if you please, the administration, which consists of the ministers, can be removed at pleasure, they are but the servants of the crown; but the moment you make them irremoveable, and nothing to be done without their consent, you give them a share of the B sovereign power, you make them partners with the sovereign, or the person who represents the sovereign; and as they have the greatest share, they will probably soon become masters.

But, Sir, it is said, the regent is to have in every thing a negative voice, and the sole disposal of all posts and places not excepted in the bill. As to her negative voice, I shall presently shew, I have some reason to doubt of it; but suppose it to be so, in many cases something must be done, or confusion must ensue; and if she will not act as directed by the council of regency, she cannot act at all, consequently confusion must ensue. Sir, ministers are answerable for concurring with the king in their several departments, D if what is done be wrong; but they are not answerable for not concurring, let the measure be never so right and necessary, because the king can remove them: Since then you are to make the regent's ministers irremoveable, I think, you should make them answerable for refusing to concur. Whereas, for any thing in this bill, they may refuse their concurrence to the most necessary measure, or grant it only upon their own conditions. I could suppose a case where the regent must act or she and her children be undone, and yet where if she does act with the concurrence, and upon the conditions prescribed her by the council of regency, she and her children must E be

be equally undone : Suppose an invasion threatened and headed by a pretender to the crown, and that the council of regency refuses to concur with her in fitting out a fleet and raising an army, for she could do neither without the concurrence of A the admiralty and treasury : I say, suppose they should refuse, unless she grants to one of them, whom she has just reason to suspect of having a secret design upon the crown, an absolute, uncontrollable, and irrevocable commission to command in B chief our forces both by sea and land ; in such a case, let her act upon the condition prescribed, or not act at all, she and her children would, probably, be undone.

Then as to her sole disposal of places, it is plain she can dispose of C none of those, whose patent, commission, or warrant must pass the great or privy seal, or where it must be countersigned by any of the great officers, whom she cannot remove ; and as to most others, they are usually in the disposal of those great D officers, whose department they belong to ; consequently, she can have the sole disposal of very few places either of honour or profit.

So much, Sir, for the power of the regent : And now as to the power of the council of regency, it is E said, they can never meet as a council of regency but when called by the regent, nor take any thing under their consideration but what is proposed by her. As to their meeting, Sir, it would seem to me by their having a chief or head assigned them, that they can meet as often as he pleases : The bill says, they shall meet when her royal highness shall please to direct ; but there are no words to prevent their meeting without her direction, nor are there any words empowering her to put an end to their meeting ; so that, when once they are met, they may sit as long as they please, adjourn from day to day, and so continue their

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session from the beginning to the end of the regency. And as to what they are to take into their consideration, I can find nothing in the act for restraining them from considering upon whatever matters they please, or for confining them to those matters only that are laid before them by the regent : Nay, I do not find, that she has a right to be present at their deliberations ; and by the clause for declaring what number shall be a quorum, they seem to be empowered to act, as well as deliberate, without her concurrence or consent ; for the bill says, that any five of the said council, being so assembled, shall be sufficient to act as such council of regency, and all acts to be done by a major part of the council so assembled, shall be deemed to be acts of the council of regency ; which words to me seem to shew, that the regent is not in every thing to have a negative voice.

We know, Sir, how apt all courts and councils are to ingross more power than what was at first designed for them ; and tho' this council be called in the bill, a council to assist her royal highness in the administration of government, I am afraid, it will be found to be a council to direct her royal highness in the administration of government ; for if I were confined not to do any thing of importance, without the consent of two or three of my servants, I should from that moment look upon them, not as my servants, but my masters ; because, in order to obtain their consent in matters of importance, it would be necessary for me to ask their consent in the merest trifles ; therefore if this bill should pass into a law, as it now stands, and we should fall under the misfortune of his majesty's death, during the nonage of his successor, the princess regent, so far as I can see, has nothing to do, but to submit herself entirely to be governed by him, who may happen to get the lead in the council of regency :

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cy; and what may be the consequence of this, God only knows; but whatever it may be, I am sure, I have at present as much reason to recommend the story of Richard III. to the perusal of those who are now so needlessly fond of a council A of regency, as they have to recommend that story to me; and I shall farther recommend to them the story of Edward VI. and the terrible consequences that befel this nation by the untimely death of that hopeful young prince, and the ambition of B him who was at the head of that council of regency. Happy had it been for that prince, happy had it been for the nation, if his father, Henry VIII. had, notwithstanding the complaisance of his parliament, left the appointment of a regency to C the next parliament that should assemble after his death; but as he had got from the parliament a power to appoint a regency by his last will, the intrigues of the cabinet prevailed, and produced that *hydra*, which brought so many misfortunes upon D this kingdom, and would have been the occasion of the utter extirpation of the protestant religion, if queen Elizabeth had not been preserved by a miraculous sort of providence.

If this bill should pass, Sir, in the form it is at present, we shall all E have reason to pray, that it may not be attended with any such fatal consequences; for if it should, I am sure, neither the religion nor virtue of the present times can intitle us to hope for any relief from Providence; but by the wisdom of this F house, I hope the bill will either be rejected, or so amended as to give that gracious princess, who is named in it, not only the name but the power of a regent; for as the bill now stands, I must look upon it rather as an insult than a compliment G to her royal highness, and, in my opinion, a cruel insult too, because it is making her answerable for all the misfortunes that may happen to

her children (if any should happen, which God forbid) without giving her the power to prevent them.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]



*An Account of a Book, intituled, The Asiatick Tolerant. A Treatise for the Use of Zeokinizul, King of the Kosirans, surnamed the Beloved. A Work translated from the Arabick of the Traveller Beckrinoll. By M. de ***, Paris.*

I excuse errors, but not cruelties.
Taken from a foreign Journal, 1750.

THIS little piece is not unworthy the attention of the publick. It were to be wished, for the honour of those who make profession of christianity, that there never had been any occasion to examine the question, which the author treats of in it. But the spirit of intolerance is so little banished from amongst them, D that there is a necessity, from time to time, to shew the incompatibility of it with the principles of good sense, the spirit of the gospel, and sound policy. This is the design which the Anonymous has proposed to himself, in making use of the strongest reasonings that have been advanced in favour of toleration, by Mr. Bayle, in his philosophical commentary; Mr. Locke, in some of his letters and other works; and Mr. Noodt, in his discourses upon the power of the sovereigns, and liberty of conscience. He has set forth their principles in few words, has explained them with great clearness, and has expressed them with force.

The author calls himself a Roman Catholick, and declares, that he had undertaken his work purely out of compassion to the reformed of France. "It is not their cause I plead, says he, in the conclusion of his book, it is the cause of truth. I have

have no relation with them. I had looked upon them for a long time as miserable banditi. But my health obliging me to take a journey to a city in Kodkueland *, I was undeceived; I deplored the lot of those unhappy people, and I pitied A their blindness, and I abhorred the tyranny of intolerance. Thereupon I made the plan of this little book."

"Emor †, if thou complainest that this is betraying thee, make thyself enemies that I may hate."

To say something still more precise of the pretended or real author of this work, we shall observe, that he takes the name of Bekrinoll, that is to say, Crebillon; that he calls himself of Paris, an enemy to tyranny, full of zeal for the service of his country and for the glory of his prince; that his pretended translator gives him the testimony of being equally distinguished by the qualities of the mind and heart, of which he knows and avoids the errors; and that he would have had the courage to present it to Zeokinizul ‡, if courage alone had been sufficient.

This disguised name, in which is found that of Crebillon, and this allusion to one of his works, sufficiently shew that he is the author of this book, or that they have a mind to put it to his account. Be it as it E will, it cannot but do honour to him who has wrote it, since the principles of it are conformable to humanity, and to the spirit of christianity.

Under an ingenious fiction, like that of M. Fontinelle in his Princess Enegu, and that of Dr. Swift in his Tale of the Tub, is represented to us, in the preface, the manner in which Rome has aggrandized itself, and made of persecution and intolerance the firm support of its throne: It speaks particularly of the ravages which it has caused in France, and shews that the edict of Nantz had brought a sure remedy to all the

mischiefs, that a difference of religion had occasioned in that kingdom. From thence it passes to the means, which cardinal Richelieu used to enervate the force of it, and to the manner in which Lewis XIV. suppressed it. It comes at last to what was done on this account under the ministry of cardinal du Bois, and to what has been seen since the last war. This spirit of intolerance, which seems to revive, makes this book necessary. It is dedicated to the king of France, and we are assured that it has been read by his ministers.

The epistle dedicatory breathes a noble boldness. We cannot help transcribing some pieces of it. "Great by your conquests, says he to that prince, the question is at present, Sire, to increase the splendor of your glory by opening your eyes upon the miseries of your subjects. There are three millions of them, who have groaned in oppression for above 60 years. All their crime consists in remaining inviolably attached to the sentiments of the most illustrious of your ancestors, the great Kraten-Hueri §; sentiments which they prefer, I know not by what blindness, to those which that prince embraced afterwards out of necessity. It is true, for I must not disguise any thing, that they are accused of violating the laws; but it is no less than what all the sensible men among us grant, that they cannot observe them without infringing those of a greater king than you, Sire, of a king by whom you reign, of the immortal Ristkesufi ||. Heir to the throne of Kraten-Hueri, can you suffer, Sire, that in contempt of his sacred promise they should persecute those, to whom your majesty owes your crown?—It does not belong to me, Sire, to give you lessons, but it belongs still less to a monarch of the Kosirans to make unhappy men. Your great grandfather ceased to be great, when he

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* Languedoc. † Rome. ‡ Lewis XV. § Henry IV. || Jesus Christ.

began to be a persecutor. Would your majesty, in following his example, cease to be the beloved of your people, and drown in seas of blood, a title which they have unanimously given you amidst tears and fears, a title which the greatest princes envy you, a title which was incompatible with that of intolerant?"

In the body of the work, the author demonstrates, that toleration is a christian duty, because it is the characteristick mark of a good christian, because intolerance is expressly contrary to the law of nature; because it has dreadful consequences; and because its principles are contradictory, and rejected by the most able lawyers. He shews, next, that civil toleration is necessary in good policy, because princes have no right of inspection over consciences; because the intolerants are the greatest enemies to the society; and because their maxims tend to arm all men, one against another. Finally, he shews, that the edict of Nantz was irrevocable, and that in justice, equity, and sound policy, it ought to be restored. This is, in brief, the purport of this book; and we should here conclude our extract, (*says our Journalist*) were there not some particular passages, upon which it will not be useless to stop a little.

We observe, first, that it were to be wished, that the author had been more cautious in his expressions. It is difficult to make ourselves liked by persons, to whom we tell hard truths; but we make them our enemies, when we express them in too strong terms. Self-love at such time plays its game; they are tempted to look on all this as the effect of passion and a spirit of party; and the best reasonings are without effect. We cannot therefore approve of the insinuations of the Anonymous against the legitimacy of the succe-

sion of Lewis XIV. to the throne of Lewis XIII. no more than of what he says of Lewis XV. and his great grandfather Lewis XIV *.

The Roman church and the clergy of that communion are not more A spared. After he has said, that if the spirit of charity was the principle of persecution, it would punish vices, he adds: "Is it not indeed infinitely more criminal to carry into another's bed the p' easures which they retrench from that to which they are united B by oaths taken before the altars, than to say, that Emor has not a right to depopulate kingdoms and insensibly to annihilate itself by making men and even women eunuchs? Is it not infinitely more criminal to dishonour human nature by excesses of sensuality, than to believe that Emor is not a magician, skilful enough to operate with four words contradictory prodigies? Is it not infinitely more criminal to deceive men, either by the infraction of treaties, or by subtle tricks, than to say with experience, C that Emor and its conclave are subject to be mistaken even involuntarily?

—To perpetuate the empire of vices, to destroy that of opinions, what subversion of order! Why do we let that reproach subsist, which the infidels continually throw out against us, D that our life destroys our sentiments? May it not be, as Ebba de Larvill + said, because the Dervisses ‡, who are the principal favourers of intolerance, find themselves infinitely more proper to multiply mankind and vice, than to multiply errors?" —

E And lower, "Dervisses, Fadirs §, Ebba's ||, Kueves **, Klarnadis ++!" —Is it for the good of the Kanvilians ++ that you have obtained so many thundering decrees? Alas! if you have so much zeal for the salvation of others, why have you not some G for yourselves? Why do you scandalize us by your worldliness? Why

* Here the Journalist quotes some very severe passages from the book, which we shall not trouble with, any more than with some others towards the end of this abstract. + Abbé de Villars. ‡ Priests. § Fathers. || Abbots. ** Bishops. ++ Cardinals. §§ Calvinists.

Why do you not reform a life, which ill agrees with your principles, your duties, and your character? Why do you employ the money of the poor, the substance of the members of Ristkesusi, in your pleasures, in luxury, in good cheer, in debauchery? Why are the most disorderly among you the most zealous persecutors? Do they think by this intolerance to pass a sponge over their disorders? Do they think thereby to expiate their crimes? If persons upright in the commerce of life, irreproachable in their manners, persecuted the Kanvilians, it might be imagined that their blind zeal came from a virtuous principle; but that Dervises, who join the errors of the heart to the errors of the mind; that Fadirs, whose idleness makes them a useless weight upon the earth; that the disciples of Alloyo*, who have skreened from the sword of justice one of their brethren, attainted and convicted of a crime, perhaps common among them, who have their hands still dyed with the blood of the best and the greatest of our kings, who are always ready to renew the like attempts, who, besides, are so tolerating, that they even permit idolatry; that Ebba's, whose whole occupation is romances, whose whole pleasure is gallantry, whose whole knowledge is the history of the toilettes, whose whole merit is the petit-maitre air; that voluptuous Kueves; that effeminate, proud, covetous Klarnadis, that a villain (you understand me) should be the promoters of persecution, is what is called making sport with the publick."

What the author says of the Roman church and of its clergy, will have many approvers amongst the French laity, who very often divert themselves with this subject; but perhaps it will not be the same with G his opinion of the power of sovereigns, and the state of dependence of the subjects in respect to them. It

will find many censors among the courtiers, the ministers, and even the people. He maintains, that there cannot be a despotical sovereign, because the sovereignty having been established for the good of the subjects, they cannot hope to attain that end by arbitrary power. Besides, if it be true, that there have been subjects senseless enough to make, as the Danes have done, a king master of their estates, of their lives, of their own and their childrens blood, B such a contract is null in itself, because it is unjust, and because it is not in any one's power to bind himself in such a manner. Every sovereign therefore, who exercises an arbitrary power, and who makes use of it to oppress his subjects, is a ty-Crant, &c. &c.

But does arbitrary power take place in France? The Anonymous affirms it; and it is against this assertion that the French will not fail to exclaim. He has foreseen it: And indeed he excepts against them for D judges. "Those, says he, who by birth, education, example, interest, have been formed to the yoke, cannot well judge of the nature and of the prerogatives of liberty."

The author then endeavours to shew, by what degrees arbitrary power has been established in the kingdom, from Lewis XIII. to this time. The parliament of Paris gave the last blow to the liberty of the French, by deciding, some years ago, at the request of the attorney-general, that the three orders of the kingdom do F not form any body in the state, except when they are assembled; which they can be only by the king's permission; that when they are assembled, they may represent but not decide, they may make remonstrances but not laws.

As the author's reasonings might make him pass for a disturber and a seditious, he endeavours to obviate this reproach in concluding this subject.

* Ignatius Loyola.

ject. "Let it not be believed, says he, that my reflections tend to arm the people against their sovereigns. God forbid! The subjects may do as they will. It little concerns me. I should be very sorry to disturb the repose of kingdoms; but to say the truth, I should be still more so to have pleaded for tyranny and slavery. Somebody was asked, whether subjects had a right to revolt against their princes? It was answered, that it were to be wished, that princes were persuaded that the people have that right, and that the people should believe they have it not. This answer is very sensible, and I adopt it."

Abstract of the late celebrated Mr. ROLLIN's curious Dissertation on the valuable Advantages of a Liberal Education.

ALL skilful and industrious tutors, who make the instruction of their pupils both their duty and delight, have three principal objects in their view, in the due discharge of their important trust. Their first concern is, to cultivate their minds with all those aids of learning, whereof their years are capable. From thence they proceed to rectify and form their hearts by the principles of honour and honesty. And for the completion of their work, they use their utmost endeavours to establish them in the principles of their most holy religion.

In order to entertain an adequate idea of the great advantages, which arise from the habituating of youth to the study of such arts and sciences as are suitable to their years, we need only reflect on the vast distinction which learning makes, not only between one man and another, but between two different kingdoms.

Tho' the Athenians possessed but G a small territory in Greece; yet, by carrying the liberal arts and sciences to perfection, they compleated their own glory.

Rome, which had made herself

mistress of the world by her conquests, became the object of its wonder and imitation, by the improvements that she made in almost every art.

Africk, on the other hand, thro' A her neglect of literature, is grown altogether unfruitful, and even fallen into that barbarity, of which it bears the name.

The reverse has happened amongst the northern nations: They were long looked upon as rude and barbarous: B As soon, however, as learning was introduced amongst them, they sent abroad proficients in all arts and sciences, who have equalled at least, if not surpassed, what other nations have ever produced.

As the arts and sciences gain C ground in any nation whatsoever, the inhabitants thereof are in proportion transformed into new creatures: From whence it may be justly concluded, that the minds of men are near upon a level in all parts of the world; that all the difference be- D tween one and another, is principally, if not altogether, owing to a liberal education; that according to the neglect, or cultivation of the sciences, whole nations rise or fall; and that their future prosperity or declension, in a great measure, depends upon E them. However, without having farther recourse to history, let us take a transient view of what, for the generality, occurs in the course of nature. From thence we may discern, what a wide difference a

F little art and industry will make be- tracts of land of equal value. The one, if uncultivated, remains wild, and is over-run with weeds; the other under the care of a skilful gardener, is richly laden with fruits of all kinds, and of the most delicious flavour; is embellished with a vast variety of particoloured flowers: contracts within a few acres whatever is most curious, most proper for the nourishment and support of the owner, and most enter- taining

taining to his eye ; becomes, in short, a pleasing epitome of all that is most valuable in the different seasons of the year, and in the remotest countries. And thus it is with the mind, which ever repays the care, which we take in the cultivation of it, with the utmost gratitude and profusion. That is the soil, which every one, who is conscious of his high descent, and for what worthy purposes he was created, is under an indispensable obligation to improve to the best advantage ; a soil both rich and fertile, capable of the noblest productions, and alone worthy of all our care.

The mind is actually refreshed and invigorated by those sublime truths, with which she is supplied by the help of study. It gradually increases and grows up, as it were, with those great men, whose operations are the objects of its attention. It strives, by a laudable emulation, to attain to their honour and fame, and has just grounds to expect it from that success which they have met with. Unmindful of its own frailty, it makes glorious attempts to rise with them above its usual pitch. Being but poorly provided of itself, and contracted within a narrow compass, it has too often but small scope of invention, and its powers are with ease exhausted. Study, however, compensates for all its imperfections, and supplies its various necessities from abroad. It opens the understanding by foreign aid, extends its views, enlarges its ideas, and renders them more lively and distinct. By study, we are taught to consider truth in a variety of lights, to discern the copiousness of principles, and draw the remotest conclusions from them.

At our first entrance into the world, we are overwhelmed with a cloud of ignorance, which is very much augmented by the false prejudices and prepossessions of a bad education. By study, however, the former is dispersed, and the latter

corrected. It gives rectitude and exactness to our thoughts, and strength and vigour to our reason. It aids and assists us in the regular and just arrangement of whatever we propose to write or speak, and presents the brightest sages of antiquity to our view, as the noblest patterns for our imitation. By setting their judgment before us in a fair and advantageous light, we walk with safety under their friendly guidance and direction.

B Was this study of no other use, than that of acquiring a habit of labour, the attaining of a steadiness of mind, and subduing our aversions to such things as seem to give a check to the natural bent of our inclinations, it would, notwithstanding, prove a concern of the last importance. In effect, it draws us off from indolence and inactivity, from a corrupt taste for gaming, from a too violent pursuit of the diversions in fashion, and in short, from a too partial indulgence of our inordinate appetites and affections : It fills up, to advantage, all our vacant hours, and renders that leisure highly agreeable, which, without the aid of study, is a kind of death, and the grave, if I may be indulged the expression, of a man alive.

E The next grand article in the instruction of youth, is the forming of their manners. — Were there no nobler views in instruction, than the improvement of youth in learning, were it to aim only at the enlargement of their ideas, without a due regard to the forming of their hearts ; it would not answer what might justly be expected from it, nor conduct us to one of the principal ends for which we were created.

F Man is a sociable creature, and not made for himself alone. Providence has allotted him a proper sphere to move in ; he is the member of a community, the advantages whereof he ought, as much as is in his power, to promote.

However,

However, amongst the vast variety of employments, which distinguish one man from another, all publick posts of trust require the most shining talents, and a more than common share of wisdom and good conduct.

Now it is virtue alone, that qualifies a man for the due discharge of any such important offices. It is the good intention of the heart, that distinguishes him from the common herd of mankind, and renders him a proper instrument for the promotion of social happiness. It is virtue, B that gives him a true taste of glory, that inspires him with zeal for his country, and with proper motives to serve it to the utmost of his power: It is virtue, that prompts him to think nothing truly valuable but sincerity and justice; nothing agreeable, but a conscience void of offence towards God and man; and nothing odious or shameful, but what is vicious.

The end of all study, therefore, is to make men virtuous. The end of instruction, in the opinion of Plato, was to reform the manners of youth: And whoever departed from that great principle, did by no means deserve the approbation of the publick.

We may with ease apply this principle to the study of literature, E and all the liberal arts. The use that ought to be made of them is, to inspire young persons, by a proper application of the maxims, examples, and remarkable events, which are transmitted to us in the writings of the most approved authors, with the love of virtue, and an abhorrence of vice.

Youth stand in need of a faithful and constant monitor, and an advocate to plead with them in the cause of truth, integrity, and right reason. But who must this monitor be? Shall their tutors form set lessons for their improvement in this particular? By no means. Children take the alarm at the ve-

ry name of lessons, are on their guard, and turn a deaf ear to all such admonitions.

In order, therefore, to preserve them from the contagion of the present degenerate age, they must be carried back into distant countries, as well as times, and the opinions and examples of the great men of antiquity must be opposed to the false maxims, and bad examples, by which the greater part of mankind are led astray. Youth will attend with pleasure to such lectures, as are recommended to them by a Scipio, or a Cyrus; and such instructions, concealed under the pleasing mask of stories, will make a deeper impression on their minds, as they appear artless, and seem to be laid before them without design.

By the great examples, and amiable characters, which are to be met with in history, our youth are taught to have an early sense of what is excellent, to have a taste for virtue, and to fix their attention on real merit. From hence they learn to form a judgment on mankind, to conquer popular prejudices, and to look upon a real service done to a friend in distress, preferable to the conquest of an enemy in the field of battle.

Nothing is more apt to inspire sentiments of virtue, and create a detestation of vice, than the conversation of men of merit. And this advantage is principally to be drawn from the perusal of the best authors. It forms a kind of relation betwixt us and the greatest men among the antients. We converse with them; we live with them; we hear their discourse; and are witnesses of their actions.

When a tutor has gone thus far, and has instilled the principles of honour and honesty into the hearts of his pupils, he is to take one step farther, and to use his utmost endeavours to confirm them in the principles of their most holy religion.

This

This is the most important and essential point, and should be the chief end of all their instructions. Tho' religion should not be always in their mouths, yet it should be ever in their minds, and never out of sight.

There are a thousand passages to A be met with in the writings of the Pagans themselves, which furnish a judicious tutor with such reflections, as are proper to give youth an adequate idea of the sanctity, and the superior excellence of the christian religion to any other. And such passages ought frequently to be thrown in childrens way ; as instruction, by examples, is more effectual and persuasive than by precepts.

In short, reason, after having grac'd the understanding of a scholar with the knowledge of all human sciences, and strengthen'd his heart with all the moral virtues, must at length resign him into the hands of religion, that he may learn from thence how to make a right use of all that has been taught him, and be consecrated for eternity. D Reason should inform him, that without the instructions of this new master, all his labour would prove but a vain amusement. Reason, in fine, should suggest to him, that it is his greatest happiness, and most indispensable duty, to make all his E other acquisitions and talents subservient to his religion.

Having, in our last, presented our Readers with two remarkable Letters of DIOGENES, the famous Cynick Philosopher, we shall here F insert another from the same, to Monemus ; telling him some pleasant Adventures of his at Athens.

WHILST you continue in Olympia, expecting every day the games should be celebrated, I am come to Athens, where I G pass my time in another manner. Walking the other day about the Forum, with my cup in my hand, after my usual custom, and viewing

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both the sellers and talkers of all sorts, I at length happened to light upon a philosopher, who was discoursing concerning the quality and efficacy of the sun. Coming up to him, and crowding in among his auditors, I asked him, Pray, Sir, how long is it since you dropt from heaven ? The poor orator, not a little surprized at my question, answered not a word ; which his audience observing, and thinking I had confounded his arguments, departed, B leaving him to contemplate the rest upon the ground, and me to pursue my frolick. Quitting this numbskul, I accosted another, a poet, who fitting, crowned with laurel, in the midst of a throng, and pretending not a little to divination, I demanded of him, Whether he was a good, or a bad prophet ? Perceiving me to hold up my stick, he answered, He was a good one. Guess then, quoth I, whether I intend to strike thee or not. I believe you dare not, replied he. Taking that for an argument of his ignorance, I struck him. The mob immediately made a great clamour ; whereupon turning to them, I asked, what they meant by all that noise ? Is it, quoth I, because I have beaten a false prophet ? Hereupon the people, being convinced of their error, forsook him, and followed me. I began to discourse to them upon several subjects, all which they relished so well, that some offered me gold and silver ; others, things of equal value, and most of them invited me to supper. Keeping, nevertheless, to my profession of poverty, I refused all but a few necessaries. Supper, it is true, I accepted, but that only from one, a rich young citizen. When I came into his dining-room, I found it nicely adorned in every part : Even the pavement shone with riches, and the walls and cieling likewise reflected theirs upon it. After I had been there for some time, having occasion to spit, I looked round Z 2 about

about me, and finding no place more proper, I spit upon my host. He immediately demanding the reason of my proceeding, I told him, he ought to blame himself, not me, for since I saw no place besides unadorned in his whole house, I thought he was the fittest to bestow that excrement upon. To which he replied, You shall hereafter have no such occasion to find fault with me, and therefore, next day, selling all he had, he became one of our fraternity. This is what has happened to me, since I left you at Olympia. Farewel.

From the RAMBLER, July 27.

S J R,

HAVING been long accustomed to retire annually from the town in the summer months, I lately accepted the invitation of Eugenio, who has an estate and seat in a distant county. As we were unwilling to travel without improvement, we turned often from the direct road, to please ourselves with the view of nature or of art, examined every wild mountain and medicinal spring, criticised every edifice, contemplated every ruin, and compared every scene of action with the narratives of historians. By this succession of amusements we enjoyed the exercise of travelling, without suffering the fatigue, and had nothing to regret, but that by a progress so leisurely and gentle, we missed the adventures of a post-chaise, the pleasure of alarming villages with the tumult of our passage, and of disguising our insignificance by the dignity of hurry.

The first week after our arrival at Eugenio's house was passed in receiving visits from his neighbours, who crowded about him with all the eagerness of benevolence; some impatient to learn the news of the court and town, that they might be qualified by authentick information to dictate to the rural politicians on

the next bowling day, and others desirous of his interest to accommodate disputes, or of his advice in the settlement of their fortunes and the marriage of their children.

A The civilities which we had received were soon to be returned, and I passed some time with great satisfaction in roving through the country, and viewing the seats, gardens and plantations, which were scattered over it. My pleasure would indeed have been greater, had I been sometimes allowed to wander in a park or wilderness alone; but to appear as the friend of Eugenio was an honour not to be enjoyed without some inconveniences.

In these rambles of good neighbourhood, we frequently passed by a house of unusual magnificence; and one day I enquired of Eugenio, as we rode by it, why we never, amongst our excursions, spent an hour where there were such an appearance of splendor and affluence? Eugenio told me that the seat which I so much admired, was commonly called in the country *the haunted house*, and that no visits were paid there by any of the gentlemen whom I had yet seen. As the haunts of incorporeal beings are generally ruinous, neglected, and desolate, I easily conceived that there was something to be explained, and therefore told him that I supposed it was only fairy ground, and that we might venture upon it by day-light without danger. The danger, says he, is indeed only that of appearing to solicit the acquaintance of a man, with whom it is not possible to converse without insamy, and who has driven from him, by his insolence or malignity, every man who can live without him.

G Our conversation was then accidentally interrupted, but my inquisitive humour being now in motion, I did not rest without a full account of this newly discovered prodigy. I was soon informed, that the fine

fine house and spacious gardens were haunted by 'Squire Bluster, of whom it was very easy to learn the character, since nobody has regard for him sufficient to hinder them from telling whatever they could discover.

'Squire Bluster is descended of an antient family. The estate, which his ancestors had immemorially possessed, was much augmented by Captain Bluster, who served under Drake in the reign of Elizabeth; and the Blusters, who were before only petty gentlemen, have from that time frequently represented the shire in parliament, been chosen to present addresses, and given laws at hunting-matches and races. They were eminently hospitable and popular, till the father of this gentleman died of a fever, which he caught in the crowd of an election. His lady died soon after him, and left the heir, then only ten years old, to the care of his grandmother, who would not suffer him to be controlled, because she could not bear to hear him cry, and never sent him to school, because she could not live without his company. She taught him, however, very early to inspect the steward's accounts, to dog the butler from the cellar, and to catch the servants at a junket, so that he was at the age of 18 a compleat master of all the lower arts of domeslick policy; he had often, in the road, detected combinations between the coachman and the ostler, and had procured the discharge of 19 maids for illicit correspondence with cottagers and chare-women.

By the opportunities of parsimony which minority affords, and the probity of his guardians had diligently improved, a very large sum was accumulated, and he found himself, when he took his affairs into his own hands, the richest man in the county. It has been long the custom of this family to celebrate the heir's completion of his 21st year, by an entertainment, at which the house is thrown open to all that are inclined to enter it, and the whole province flocks together as to a general festivity. On this occasion young Bluster exhibited the first tokens of his future eminence, by shaking his purse at an old gentleman, who had been the most intimate friend of his father, and offering to wager a greater sum than he could afford to venture; a practice, with which he has at one time or other insulted every freeholder within ten miles round him.

His next act of offence was exerted in a contentious and spiteful vindication of the privileges of his manors, and a vigorous and relentless prosecution of every man that presumed to violate his game. As he happens to have no estate adjoining equal

to his own, his oppressions are often borne without resistance for fear of a long suit, of which he delights to count the expences, without the least solicitude about the event; for he knows, that where nothing but an honorary right is contested, the poorer antagonist must always suffer, whatever shall be the last decision of the law.

By the success of some of these disputes, he has so elated his insolence, and by reflection upon the general hatred which they have brought upon him, so irritated his virulence, that his whole life is spent in meditating or executing mischief. It is his common practice to procure the hedges to be broken in the night, and to demand satisfaction for the damages, which his grounds have suffered from his neighbours cattle. An old widow was yesterday soliciting Eugenio to enable her to replevin her cow then in the pound by 'Squire Bluster's order, who had sent one of his agents to take advantage of her calamity, and persuade her to sell her cow at an under rate.

C He has driven a day-labourer from his cottage, for gathering blackberries in a hedge for his children, and has now an old woman in the county jail for a trespass which she committed, by coming into his grounds to pick up acorns for her sow.

D Money, in whatever hands, will confer power. Distress will fly to immediate refuge without much consideration of remote consequences. Bluster has therefore a despotic authority in many families, whom he has assisted on pressing occasions with larger sums than they can easily repay. The only visits that he makes are to these houses of misfortune, where he enters with the insolence of absolute command, enjoys their terrors, exacts their obedience, riots at their charge, and in the height of his joy insults the father with menages, and the daughters with obscenity.

E F He is of late somewhat less offensive; for one of his debtors, after gentle expostulations, by which he was only irritated to grosser outrage, seized him by the sleeve, led him trembling into the court-yard, and closed the door upon him in a stormy night. He took his usual revenge next morning by a writ, but the debt was discharged by the assistance of Eugenio.

G It is his rule to suffer his tenants to owe him rent, because by this indulgence, he secures to himself the power of seizure, whenever he has an inclination to amuse himself with calamity, and feast his ears with entreaties and lamentations.

Such is the life of 'Squire Bluster; a man in whose power fortune has liberally placed the means of happiness, but who has defeated all her gifts of their end by the depravity of his mind. He is wealthy with-

out followers ; he is magnificent without witnesses ; he has birth without alliance ; and influence without dignity. His neighbours scorn him as a brute ; his dependents dread him as an oppressor, and he has only the gloomy comfort of reflecting, that if he is hated, he is likewise feared.

A Summary of the most important Affairs in the last Session of Parliament. Continued from p. 293.

TH E same day, viz. Feb. 4, the order for hearing the merits of the Westminster election, which stood for next day, was put off to the Thursday following, so that the house, it seems, was resolved to vindicate their own privileges, before proceeding to hear that election ; and on the Wednesday following, the house resumed the consideration of Mr. Murray's affair, and the high bailiff and counsel for Mr. Murray were called in (the former thinking he had no occasion for any counsel) and several witnesses being examined on both sides, and parties and counsel withdrawn, it was moved to resolve, That it appeared to that house, that the Hon. Alexander Murray, Esq; on May 15 last, being the day of the return of a member to serve in parliament for the city of Westminster, attended by a mob, did, before the return was made, come to the house of Mr. Baldwin, the deputy high-bailiff of the said city, and then and there declared, in a menacing and insulting manner, that he and a thousand more had sworn, that the high bailiff should make his return in the middle of Covent-Garden, and not in the portico ; that he was a fool he had not ordered the iron rails before the portico to be cut down the night before ; for that he had advised with counsel, that if he had done it, and had not taken the rails away, it would have been only a trespass ; and that for 100 or 150 l. they might have been made good again ; and that, had it not been to humour some faint-hearted fellows, it would have been done, or words to that effect ; and that the said Alexander Murray, immediately after the return was made, appeared in Covent-Garden church-yard, while the returning officer was in the vestry, near the place where the return was made, at the head of a mob, who appeared to be on the part of Sir Geo. Vandepur, and did then utter words exciting and inflaming the said multitude to assault and murder the returning officer ; and that afterwards, as the returning officer was going away, the said Alexander Murray, persevering in his wicked purposes, did, at the head of the said mob, again incite them to acts of violence, saying, with impreca-

tions, " Will nobody knock the dog down ? Will nobody kill the dog ? " Or words to that effect.

After a long debate, this motion was upon a division agreed to by 151 to 69. Then a motion was made, that the said Alex. Murray should, for his said dangerous and

A seditious practices, in violation and contempt of the authority and privileges of that house, and of the freedom of elections, be committed close prisoner to his majesty's goal of Newgate ; whereupon the journal of the house of Feb. 23, 1749, in relation to the proceedings of the house for the punishment of Wm. Myddelton Esq; was read ; and the motion after a new debate agreed to ; after which it was, after another debate, resolved, That he should then be brought to the bar of that house, to receive his sentence, there, upon his knees. He was accordingly brought to the bar, and directed by Mr. Speaker to kneel ; but as he considered, that he could not be discharged from Newgate during the session,

C without petitioning, and acknowledging an offence which he did not think himself guilty of, and which he was resolved he never would do, he therefore refused to be upon his knees, especially as he thought that his falling voluntarily upon his knees, would be an acknowledgment of his being guilty.

Upon this his refusal, he was taken from the bar, and it was resolved, That his hav-

D ing, in a most insolent and audacious manner, at the bar of that house, absolutely refused to be upon his knees, as required by their former resolution, was a high and most dangerous contempt of the authority and privilege of that house ; in consequence of which it was ordered, that he should be committed close prisoner to Newgate,

E in order to his forth-coming, to abide such orders as should be made by that house, in relation to his said contempt ; and that while there, he should not be allowed the use of pen, ink, or paper, nor any person admitted to have access to him, without the leave of the house. A committee was then appointed to consider what methods might be proper to be taken by the house, in relation to the said contempt ; who were to withdraw immediately into the Speaker's chamber, and impowered to send for persons, papers, and records, and to sit, notwithstanding any adjournment of the house.

F It being now half an hour past one of the clock on Thursday morning, the house adjourned till Friday morning, by which time the order for hearing Westminster election was dropped ; and Mr. Murray was, in an hour or two after, carried to Newgate.

G Feb. 8, upon motion it was ordered, that the lord Elbank should have leave to

refort to his brother, the Hon. Alex. Murray, Esq; then a prisoner in Newgate, committed by an order of that house ; and at the same time a person from the Keeper of Newgate having informed the house, that Mr. Murray was ill, and desired that Dr. Lamond a physician, and Mr. Cooke an apothecary might have leave to resort to him, it was ordered accordingly. After which, upon motion, the order for hearing the Westminster election was revived, and it was ordered to be heard on the 12th ; but on that day the petitioners, upon motion, had leave to withdraw their petitions ; and the order for hearing the election was discharged, which put an end to this remarkable contest.

Feb. 15, upon motion it was ordered, that the Hon. Mrs. Helen Murray should have leave to resort to her brother Mr. Murray, then a prisoner in Newgate ; and that a nurse and another servant should be admitted to be with him ; and next day Mr. John Gibson got his petition presented to the house, expressing his sorrow for having incurred the displeasure of the house, giving the strongest and most solemn assurances of his never giving the least offence for the future, and praying to be discharged from his confinement ; whereupon it was ordered, that he should be brought to the bar the next morning, in order to his being discharged, and that Mr. Speaker should issue his warrants accordingly. Next day he was accordingly brought to the bar, where, upon his knees, he received a reprimand from Mr. Speaker ; and was ordered to be discharged out of custody, paying his fees.

Feb. 18, Sir Wm. Yonge reported from the said committee, appointed to consider and report to the house, what methods might be proper to be taken by the house, in relation to the said Mr. Murray, and the said report being read, it appeared from thence, that no person had ever refused to be upon his knees when directed by that house, except during the usurpation which began in the reign of K. Charles I. and that even then close imprisonment was the only punishment inflicted. Therefore the house did not thereupon come to any new resolution, but only ordered, that the said Dr. Lamond, and Mr. Cooke the apothecary, should attend the house on that day next. In the mean time, on Friday 22, the house being informed, that Mr. Murray was still so very bad in Newgate, that it was necessary for his being bled, and that one Mr. Golding had many years been his apothecary and surgeon, and consequently best acquainted with his constitution, therefore it was moved and ordered, that the said Mr. Golding should be admitted to resort to him ; and on the 25th, Dr.

A Lamond, and Mr. Cooke the apothecary, attending, according to order, the former was called in, and after a very strict examination, as to the present state of Mr. Murray's health, tho' the doctor affirmed, that it was still very bad, it was resolved, that no person allowed by that house to resort to Mr. Murray, should have, without fresh leave of the house, any further access to him, except Dr. Lamond, and Mr. Cooke, and except the nurse who had been allowed to be with him ; so that from henceforth he was deprived of the company of his brother and sister, and the attendance of his own apothecary and servant.

B From this time, until April 2, nothing passed in relation to Mr. Murray ; but on that day the house being informed, that the said Dr. Lamond was attending at the door, and was desirous of giving the house some information relating to him, he was called in, and acquainted the house, that he had that day attended Mr. Murray, that he apprehended him to have the goal-distemper coming upon him, and that he left him so extremely ill, that if he was not immediately removed from the place of his then present confinement, there would be no possibility of saving him. Upon this it was ordered, that the said Mr. Murray should be discharged from his confinement in Newgate, and delivered over into the custody of the serjeant at arms, in order to give satisfaction to that house from time to time, in relation to the state of his health ; and that Mr. Speaker should issue his warrant accordingly.

C D It was also ordered, that no other person should be admitted to resort to him, while in such custody, except such other person or persons as Mr. Speaker should, from time to time, think fit to authorise by warrant so to do, upon proper application to be made to him for that purpose ; and that Mr. Speaker should be impowered to issue his warrants accordingly ; and, thirdly, it was ordered, that Mr. Murray, while in such custody, should not be allowed the use of pen, ink, or paper, otherwise than as Mr. Speaker should, from time to time, think fit by his warrant to authorise ; and that Mr. Speaker should be impowered to issue his warrants accordingly.

E F Next day Mr. Speaker informed the house, that the deputy of the serjeant at arms had something to communicate to the house, relating to the execution of the orders made the day before, for removing Mr. Murray from Newgate, into the custody of the serjeant at arms ; and the deputy being called in, he acquainted the house, that he did the evening before communicate to the keeper of Newgate Mr. Speaker's warrants for removing the said Mr.

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Mr. Murray; whereupon being admitted, he did acquaint Mr. Murray with the orders of the house for his removal, but that his physician Dr. Lamond, being present, and giving it at his opinion, that it might be very improper to remove Mr. Murray that night, and that it might be more advisable to defer such removal till A next morning, he the said deputy acquiesced therein, and accordingly did that morning, together with Dr. Lamond, again attend Mr. Murray, and told him that he was ready to execute the said warrants, but that Mr. Murray then said, that he thought such removal would be of little or no service to him, and that as the application to the house was without his knowledge, he chose, if it could be permitted, to remain where he was; and that he also requested him, the said deputy, to inform the house, that he was extremely thankful for the favour intended him; and that the said Dr. Lamond likewise thought, that as his fever had left him sooner than he apprehended, it was the best way not to remove him, as nothing but air and exercise could be of real service to him.

And the said deputy being farther examined, acquainted the house, that he found, from his conversation with Mr. Murray, that he had been informed of the steps which had been taken for the said application to the house, and that he expressed great uneasiness thereupon, and used some words of resentment towards one of his relations, on account of such application being made, saying, that it was a mean thing in him to apply to the house without his, the said Mr. Murray's, consent.

The minutes of the information given by Dr. Lamond the preceding day, and his examination consequent thereupon, were then read; and as Dr. Lamond was attending at the door, he was called in, and being examined, he gave the house an ac-

count in what condition he found Mr. Murray the night before, with his reasons for thinking it improper to have him removed at that time; and also acquainted the house, that Mr. Murray did not desire to be removed out of Newgate, unless he could have the benefit of the air and exercise, and was dissatisfied with the application which had been made to that house; and that he the said doctor did not then perceive any symptoms of Mr. Murray's having the goal distemper, but thought him much better than he was the preceding day, although far from being well.

Thus we may see, that as ill as Mr. Murray was, and as necessary as air and exercise was for restoring him to health, he would not deign to ask the favour of being admitted to bail, or so much as that of being released from Newgate. However, as the forcing him from Newgate into the custody of the serjeant at arms might have been attended with scandalous suggestions, in case he had died while in that custody, the house very wisely revoked their orders for his removal, and ordered, that he should remain in the same custody he was in, under the same orders that were subsisting when the revoked orders were made; and thus he remained till the end of the session, when he was of course discharged, as the prorogation put an end to that authority by which he stood committed.

This being the only important affair that happened last session relating to elections, we shall next proceed to give an account of the two grand committees of supply, and ways and means, the former of which was established in the usual manner, and continued from Jan. 22, 1750-1 to May 3, 1751, both inclusive, in which time the resolutions they came to, which were agreed to by the house, were as follow, viz.

	Jan. 22, Resolved,	L. G. d.
That a supply be granted to his majesty.		
Jan. 29, Resolved,		
1. That 8000 men be employed for the sea service for 1751.		
2. That 4l. per man per month be allowed for maintaining them for 13 months, including the ordnance for sea service,	416000 — —	
Feb. 5, Resolved,		
1. That 18857 effective men, (including 1815 invalids) commission and non-commission officers included, be the land forces employed for 1751.		
2. That for defraying the charge of the said land forces, there be granted —	611315 7 13	
3. That on account of the reduced officers of the land forces, and marines, there be granted for 1751 —	64000 — —	
4. That for out pensioners of Chelsea-hospital there be granted for 1751, —	62567 2 6	
5. That for pensions to the widows of reduced officers, married to them before Dec. 25, 1716, there be granted for 1751 —	3310 — —	
6. That the officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards,		

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guards, and regiment of horse reduced; and to superannuated gentlemen
of the four troops of horse-guards, there be granted for 1751 — — — — — £. s. d.

4747 15 10
746940 6 3

Feb. 11, Resolved,

1. That for maintaining the forces in the plantations, Minorca, and
Gibraltar; and for providing for the garrisons in Nova Scotia, Newfound-
land, Gibraltar, and Providence, there be granted for the year 1751 — 236420 18 6½

2. That for the pay of the general and staff-officers, there be granted
for 1751 — — — — — 16666 — — — — —

252420 18 6½

Feb. 14, Resolved,

1. That for the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea-officers,
there be granted for the year 1751 — — — — — 290302 7 10

10000 — — — — —

2. That for Greenwich hospital there be granted — — — — — 140257 — — — — —

3. That towards the buildings, rebuildings and repairs of the navy,
there be granted for 1751 — — — — — 109150 8 8

4. That for the charge of the office of ordnance for land service, there
be granted for 1751 — — — — — 1699 14 5

551409 10 11

Feb. 19, Resolved,

1. That such part of the respective stocks of old and new S. S. annui-
ties, as have not been subscribed, in pursuance of two acts passed last
session, for reducing the interest of annuities, be redeemed and paid off.

2. That for this purpose there be granted — — — — — 2325023 7 11

Feb. 25, Resolved,

1. That for making good the engagement with the elector of Bavaria
pursuant to treaty, there be granted — — — — — 30000 — — — — —

2. That to replace to the sinking fund the like sum paid out of the same,
for a year's interest on the million lent on the salt duties, there be granted, — — — — — 35000 — — — — —

3. That to make good the deficiency of the additional stamp duties for
1749, there be granted — — — — — 6461 1 1

6461 1 1

4. That to replace to the sinking fund, to make good the deficiency
of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors at Lady-day 1750,
there to be granted — — — — — 7880 17 1½

5. That to replace to the sinking fund, to make good the deficiency
of the duty on sweets at Michaelmas 1750, there be granted — — — — — 12534 1 0½

6. That to replace to the sinking fund, to make good the additional duty
on wines at Midsummer 1750, there be granted — — — — — 4592 16 9

7. That to replace to the sinking fund, to make good the deficiency
of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors, at Midsummer 1750, there
be granted — — — — — 30422 6 3

8. That to replace to the sinking fund, to make good the deficiency of
the rates and duties upon houses, &c. at Michaelmas 1750, there be
granted — — — — — 70097 14 8

9. That to replace to the sinking fund, to make good the deficiency at
Michaelmas 1750, of the subsidy of poundage on all goods imported
since March 1, 1747, there be granted — — — — — 42559 13 7½

209778 10 6

March 12, Resolved,

1. That the proposal of the South-sea company be accepted in full
discharge of all demands, which the company could or might claim of the
king of Spain, on account of the aiento, or annual ship, or on any ac-
count whatsoever, over and above the sum of 100000l. paid pursuant to
treaty.

2. That for the charges of Nova Scotia in the year 1750, not provided
for by parliament, there be granted — — — — — 57582 19 3½

3. That for maintaining the laid colony, there be granted for the year
1751 — — — — — 53927 14 4

4.

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	£. s. d.
4. That for the extraordinary expenses of the land forces, and other services incurred in 1750, and not provided for by parliament, there be granted — — — — —	47984 14 3
5. That to make good the deficiency of the grants for the year 1750, there be granted — — — — —	<u>65797 8 11$\frac{1}{2}$</u>
	<u>225592 16 10$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

April 22, Resolved,

3. That towards paying off seamens wages, there be granted — — — — —	200000 0 0
3. That for supporting the settlements on the coast of Africa, there be granted — — — — —	30000 0 0
3. That for making a road for the passage of troops and carriages between Carlisle and Newcastle, there be granted — — — — —	<u>3000 0 0</u>
	<u>213000 0 0</u>

May 6, Resolved,

That one other seaman be allowed, upon the books of every ship of war in sea pay, in every 100 men that their complement shall consist of, for such time only, as the number of men, employed in the service of the royal navy, shall not exceed 20000; and that the produce of the wages of such seamen, and the value of their victuals, be given and applied towards the relief of poor widows, of commission and warrant officers of the royal navy, according to such rules, orders, and regulations, as his majesty hath or shall establish or appoint for that purpose, over and above the one seaman allowed them by an act of the 6th of his present majesty's reign.

Sum total of grants last session — — — — —	4939865 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
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These grants we shall distinguish into such as were, 1. For paying off debts. 2. For making good deficiencies, in which we include all sums for replacing to the sinking fund, the like sums paid out of the same. 3. For expences incurred and not provided for. 4. For the service of the current year.

Of the first sort are the 2d resolution of Feb. 19, and the first of April 22, amounting to — — — — —

Of the second sort are all the resolutions of Feb. 25, except the first and the 5th resolution of March 12, amounting to — — — — —

Of the third are the 5th resolution of Feb. 14, and the 2d and 4th of March 12, amounting to — — — — —

And the remaining resolutions are all of the 4th kind, amounting to — — — — —

4939865 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

As the committee of ways and means is generally established, as soon as any particular sums have been granted by the committee of supply, and upon report agreed to by the house; accordingly, on Feb. 5, it was resolved, That the house would next morning resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, to consider of ways and means for raising the supply granted to his majesty; and from that day it was continued by adjournment to June 5, when it was adjourned to the Friday following, and then dropt. In this time the following resolutions were agreed to in the committee, and upon report approved of by the house, viz.

Feb. 8, Resolved,

That the duties on malt, &c. should be continued from June 23, 1751, to June 24, 1752, amounting, by the usual computation, to — — — — —

Feb. 18, Resolved,

1. That the proposal of the governor, and company of the Bank of England, for advancing the sum of 1,026,476l. 4s. 6d. upon such terms and conditions as are therein mentioned, be accepted.

2. That the sum of 3s. in the pound be raised in 1751, upon lands, &c., amounting, as before, to — — — — —

1500000 0 0

Feb.

Feb. 21, Resolved,

That there be raised by lottery and annuities, at the rate of 3l. per cent. per ann. to be charged on the sinking fund redeemable by parliament.

Feb. 28, Resolved,

That his majesty be enabled to borrow a sum not exceeding 225,023*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* at an interest of 3l. per cent. per ann. to be charged on the sinking fund.

April 29, Resolved,

3. That there be issued and applied out of such monies as have arisen or shall or may arise, of the surpluses, excesses, or overplus monies, commonly called the sinking fund, the sum of

3100000 0 0

225023 11 7

600000 0 0

Besides this, there were 17 other resolutions of the committee of ways and means reported this day to the house, relating to spirituous liquors or for continuing expiring laws, in which the revenue was concerned; all of which, except two relating to the Greenland fishery, were this day approved of, and bills or clauses accordingly passed into laws; therefore we need not here insert them particularly; and as to the two resolutions relating to the Greenland fishery, the laws mentioned therein had been continued by an act passed in the 22d of his present majesty.

From these resolutions it appears, that, besides the above mentioned sum to be advanced by the Bank, the provisions made by this session, amounted in the whole to

5125023 11 7

So that the provisions made by this session exceeded the grants in the sum of

185158 0 7*½*

For as to the money to be advanced by the Bank, it was only to pay off their own unsubscribed annuities, for which they accepted of Exchequer bills at 3l. per cent. per ann. therefore it was not necessary to have it made a resolution of the committee of supply, but only of the committee of ways and means, as a foundation for a bill. These bills the Bank were to circulate, and in pursuance of the above mentioned resolution, a bill was brought in and passed for enabling his majesty to issue them. And in pursuance of all the other resolutions, bills were brought in, or clauses inserted in bills brought in, and passed into laws.

[To be continued in our next.]

As Navigation is of so much Consequence to this Kingdom, we shall, for the Use of our Sailors, give some Extracts from a Pamphlet lately published, intituled, An Essay towards the Improvement of Navigation, &c.

THE author first considers the three methods of keeping a ship's reckoning, viz. plain, middle latitude, and Mercator's (properly Wright's) sailing, and gives the preference to the last; but observes as follows:

"There is another thing, which cannot miss of being the source of frequent errors in reckonings, and that is, the want of duly observing and keeping a proper register of the lee-way a ship makes: The quantity of the lee-way (when a ship makes any) is altogether as necessary to be known, in order to determine the course she makes good, as is the point at which she capes; and it is certainly as unreasonable to guess at the lee-way from the sail the ship has a-broad, without setting her wake by a compass, as it would be to guess at the point she capes at, without consulting the compass. It may be perhaps objected, that in

August, 1751.

the night, there is no way of setting the ship's wake by a compass, and therefore, it must be guessed at in the best manner one can: But I shall propose a way, by which it may be known then, as well as in day-time. Thus, at some small distance from the ensign-staff, and each side of it, let there be fixed a quadrant of wood, of about 18 inches radius; the arch turned outwards, one radius placed parallel to the direction of the masts, and the other will be parallel to the beam; and let the plain of each quadrant dip about 20 degrees below the horizon, in such manner, that when a log or any small piece of wood is let go astern by a log-line, till out of the eddy of the ship's wake, this line may be nearly parallel to the plain of the quadrant; let the arch of each quadrant be divided into eight equal parts, and wooden pegs fixed in the center, and in each point of division; and each of these parts being subdivided into four, may have small pegs fixed in their points of division; by this means each quadrant will, by the great pegs, be divided into points of the compass, and by the small pegs into quarters of a point. Suppose now, in a dark

A a a

night

night, the ship makes lee-way, and I want to know how much it is: Imagine the starboard tacks on board, I go to the quadrant on the starboard side, and having veered a stern the common length of a stray-line, I make a bight in it, and put it over a peg I suppose fixed in the center of the quadrant, and feeling whether the line bears against any of the pegs upon the arch, if it does, I let it at liberty, till it plays freely between me two of the pegs: Then I reckon (beginning at the end of the arch toward the right hand) how many spaces between the great pegs till you come to the line, for so many are the points of lee-way, and if you have any odd smaller spaces, so many quarter points. If the larboard tacks are on board, you go to the quadrant on the larboard side, and proceed in every respect as before, only when you count the points of lee-way, begin at the end of the arch toward the left hand. The reason why the plain of the quadrant must be placed so as to shelve towards the water, will appear if we consider, that the stray-line will be in a direction oblique to the horizon, supposing the ship upon an even keel; besides the allowance which must be made for her heeling to leeward, &c."

The author then proceeds to examine the use of the log, the compass and the quadrant, and proposes some methods for rectifying the defects of each, for which we must refer our readers to the pamphlet itself; and he concludes with some observations upon that which has proved a fruitless search to many philosophical projectors, the discovering the longitude a ship is in at sea, from observation; on which he writes thus: "But it is certain, that if the variation of the compass were observed with great care through the whole course of most voyages, and these several variations of the needle properly registered, with the latitude well determined from observation, and the longitude as well as could be guessed at, in which each varia-

tion was observed, this would be one very good step towards coming somewhat near finding the longitude from observation, &c."

And in order to discover the longitude by observing the eclipses of Jupiter's moons, he proposes thus: "A reflecting telescope of about six inches, of Mr. Short's making, will very distinctly discover Jupiter's moons; imagine such a small one properly fixed to something in form of a leathern cap, the eye-piece so near the eye as may be most convenient, and a finder to collimate nearly with the telescope; and at such a distance, that when the glass is thrown off the object, the other eye by means of the finder may readily bring it back into the field of view; and let this cap or head-piece be so made as to be easily fastened to the observer's head; then has nature provided us with a curious apparatus for the management of the telescope, I mean the capacity every man in health will find he has, of moving his head to a great nicety, so as with his eye, to trace the real or apparent motion of any object."

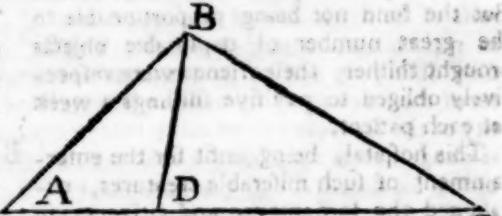
"In this manner, says he, one would be led to think, that if the observer could not keep a constant view of the planet and his moons, he might at least have them in the telescope as often as the ship came to be a little more steady, which she will often, as one sea has lost its effect upon her rolling, till another meets her. If, in fact, by this means a distinct sight of the planet and his moons can be had once or twice in a minute of time, I am well assured, that no man, whose fortune and leisure would incline him to try the experiment, would have any reason to repent his well intended labour, &c."

These extracts we have given with the same view the author wrote, to wit, for the improvement of our navigation; and for the same purpose we must recommend the pamphlet itself to the perusal of every ingenious sailor in the kingdom.

A QUESTION in SURVEYING.

IN order to survey the triangular field ABC, I measured from C to B, 130 poles, and as I was taking the angle ABC, I observed a remarkable high tree at D, in the fence AC, which trisected the angle ABC; that is, the angle ABD = $\frac{1}{2}$ the angle DBC; then I measured along from B to D, and found BD 60 poles, also AD 40. Required the sides and area of the field?

Portsmouth, July 9, 1751.



JAMES TEREY:

ANSWER

ANSWER to the second QUESTION in the Mag. for June last, p. 272.

LE T ABCD be the solid given ; let it be cut by a plane parallel to its base, anywhere, as, EHFG ; let its distance from the plane CD = x : Let AB = z feet 2 inches = t ; IK = 9 inches = c ; CD = 1 foot 3 inches = d , and its height = 7 feet = b ; $x = .78539$, &c.

Then, $t-d:b::d:\frac{bd}{t-d}$ the distance from CD of the angular point made by producing AC and BD.

Again, $d-c:b::c:\frac{bc}{d-c}$ = the distance of the angular point the other way, from the plane AKBI.

Then, $\frac{bd}{t-d}:d::\frac{bd}{t-d}+x:\frac{bd+tx-dx}{b}$ = the transverse EF. Again, $\frac{bc}{d-c}:c::\frac{bc}{d-c}+b-x:\frac{bd+cx-dx}{b}$

= the conjugate GH. But $\frac{bd+tx-dx}{b} \times \frac{bd+cx-dx}{b} \times zx =$ the fluxion of the solid CDEF.

The fluent of which (after writing b , for x) is = $\frac{dd + \frac{1}{2}dt + tc + \frac{1}{2}dc}{3} \times zzb$ = the content of the solid ABCD ; let $\pi = \frac{4}{3}\sqrt{3}$ of a foot = the diameter of the wire, and y = its length ; then will its solid content = $znyy = \frac{dd + \frac{1}{2}dt + tc + \frac{1}{2}dc}{3} \times zzb$; whence $y = \frac{dd + \frac{1}{2}dt + tc + \frac{1}{2}dc}{3nn} \times b = 26936$ feet,

the length of the wire exactly.



From the Westminster Journal, Aug. 17.

BETHLEM-HOSPITAL was originally a priory, but at the general suppression of religious houses was surrendered to King Henry VIII. of whom the mayor and commonalty of London purchased the patronage in 1546 ; whereupon the king gave the house to the citizens of London, who converted the same into an hospital for the reception of poor miserable lunatics : But the fund not being proportionable to the great number of deplorable objects brought thither, their friends were respectively obliged to pay five shillings a week for each patient.

This hospital, being unfit for the entertainment of such miserable creatures, occasioned the lord mayor and citizens, in 1675, to lay the foundation of the present stately fabrick in Moorfields for their reception, the charge of which amounted to about 17,000l. The annual charge for the

support of this hospital is about 2800l. and from the year 1728 to 1734, 810 patients were admitted ; 628 were cured in that time ; 170 were buried ; and 1065 were left remaining. But the number of these miserable objects so greatly increased, that this capacious building was found too little to entertain all that stood in the utmost necessity of partaking the charity ; which gave rise to the new hospital of St. Luke's, lately erected near Upper Moor-fields, as a further provision for lunatics, where the qualification of a governor is paying 20 guineas, or subscribing 5 guineas annually : The patients are to be admitted according to the priority of their petitions, without any favour or partiality ; they are not to be exposed to publick view ; and no moneys received for the use of the charity are to be expended in entertaining the general court or committee, at any of their meetings.

JAMES TERRY.

Aaa 2

A NEW SONG.

Sung by Miss FALKNER at Marybon-Gardens.

Oh pity Colin! — cruel fair, Think on his sighs and tears, His sighs regardless
as the air, And without hope his fears. Colin was once the happiest swain, That
e'er in Albion dwelt, He laugh'd at love, and mock'd at pain, Love's
pangs he ne'er had felt.

2.
The neighbouring nymphs had often try'd,
With love to lure the swain ;
But he as oft their suit deny'd,
For love return'd disdain.
But, ah ! how chang'd his former state!
With folded arms he walks,
Upbraids the gods, and curses fate,
And like a madman talks !

3.
Nor can soft musick's flatt'ring charms
Give now the least delight,

No more the bowl his bosom warms,
Or rural sports invite.
Relent, fair maid, e'er Colin dies,
Let him not mourn in vain
His hopeless love, regardless pangs,
And unrewarded pain.

4.
Oh ! think, Myrtilla ! on his grief,
And on your cruel hate;
Reward his love, and bring relief,
Before it is too late.

A COUNTRY DANCE.
The SAILOR's RANT.

First couple turn right hands single and cast off $\frac{1}{4}$, turn left hands single, and cast off below the third couple $\frac{1}{4}$; lead to the top, and cast off $\frac{1}{4}$, right and left with the top couple $\frac{1}{4}$.

Tb.

The VISION.

Written in humble Imitation of Shakespear.

O shame ! where is thy blush ? Hamlet.

CANST thou not see yon skinny
wither'd hag
Ride o'er our heads, borne in a murky cloud,
That, as a mantle, wraps her shrivell'd
limbs, [pass'd
Waisted along by winds, that thrice have
Thro' the dark reeky caverns of the dead ;
Dropping infernal liquor from a vial
(Prepar'd by wretched souls at secret
hours)

Of such strange quality, that human reason
Is by its dev'lsh influence bewitch'd,
Of all her happiest properties disrob'd,
And just led out o'place ; that nature's self,
At the wild havock, startled and amaz'd,
Stands all at odds ? Haply my fight's abus'd,
Or is't a phantom of a pester'd brain ?
Or a delusion of the cheating sense ?
Oh no ! Its fatal issue speaks it real.

For, tell me, why so hotly ye pursue,
So eagerly embrace th' imagin'd bliss,
The fancied ecstasy that love affords
Unlawful and licentious (fatal root
Of all the miseries that gather round us)
Wasting thy years in self-afflicting care,
In tasteless raptures and forbidden joy,
Doffing all manliness and sprightly vigour,
All noble thirsting of the soul for honour,
The spur to gallantry and bold atchievem-
ment,

To let pale sorrow hang upon thy cheek
And nip its pride ? What ! and is all for this,
That thou mayst say, *I have it, and it's gone ?*

Ye silken gallants, midnight revellers,
Who wanton with the darling hours of
time,

Till youth is spent in hotbrain'd rioting ;
Tell me the mighty purpose that allures,
The happy object that invites the foul,
So to neglect the choicest gifts of heav'n,
And rush into the arms of death itself ;
'Tis vain to think it is, that lusty health
Should from her native dwelling be put out,
For heart-oppressing sickness to reside
With her attendants, melancholy train !
There to consume the short remains of life
In gloomy discontent and wretchedness.

You, that are bless'd by nature's liberal
hand,
With rare and happy treasures of the mind,
(Of all life's sweets, if life have other
sweets,
By far the most delectable and true ;
For others subt'ly lure us on to taste,
Yet still deceive us in the promis'd bliss)
Oh ! wherefore, tell me, why that pre-
cious fund, [gifts,
That mansion richly stor'd with angels
Is oft so wasted, lavish'd and despoil'd,
In frantick levity, distemper'd mirth,

Low abject mockery and savage rudeness ;
That like a stream, which of itself tho'-
pure, [ne,

Yet passing thro' a foul corrupted chan-
Becomes defil'd, bemuddled and obscur'd ?

What honied falsehoods tempt th' ambiti-
ous man, [breast,

What flatt'ring hopes excite his ardent
So eagerly to catch an air-blown bubble,
No sooner touch'd, than gone ! Rapine and
murder,

Oppression, violence and fell cruelty
Are all domesticks to his haughty will,

And wait his purpose —

But as a vapour starting from the brain
Of him whose state is hot and feverous,
Dances i'th' air and glides before the eye,
He putteth forth his hand to take it to him,
Which strait to nothing falls ; so 'tis with
him :

For seated on the topmost tow'r of pride,
With all the pomp his swelling soul could
wish, [days,

No gladd'ning comforts clear his envious
Life's sweet felicities are not to him ;
While black despair, and bitterest remorse,
Prey on his heart, and leave a thousand
things,

To wound his hopeless and abandon'd soul.
How smooth an outside hath hypocrisy !

When the bright surface of the silver deep,
And the sweet face of heaven, in silence
stand,

As they of either's beauty were enamour'd ;
'Tis then, she lures th' unheeding mariner
To fit his vessel and prepare to sail ;
When scarcely having lost the funken shoar,
But on a sudden heaven's face so fair
Becomes as black as night, and the wild
winds

Daring the waves to combat, strait ensues
A desperate fight, that the confusion strange
Nigh startles Jove, who in a fiery rage
Hurls forth his rending thunder, as all
earth

Should to her center split, which i'th' conflict
Mingling, makes hideous uproar ; and as
when [troops

Two mighty pow'rs lead forth their hardy
To bloody purpose and avenging war,
Many, unnoted fall ; so our poor bark
Is by the ruthless storm o'erwhelm'd and
lost.

So seeming and so false dissemblers are !
Yet certes shalt thou find at length a troop
Of many uncouth shapes, horrid to fight,
In whirlwinds hissing come, bestraight
with spleen, [shame,

The offspring of reproach and publick
Which wait on death, and are his darker
train,

(For death has train more gladsome, which
attend, [mons)

When he to good men bears his rigid sum-
And

And they shall seize the wretch, his fair
disguise [broad eye
Strip off, and leave him to the world's
Unpitied, unlamented; then to crown
His hated deeds, with just and true desert,
Drag the detested villain to his grave.

With what a greedy eye man seeks for
gain,

Of life's convenience tho' amply stock'd !
What is the rest beyond ? It is no more,
Than as a lewd love-fit, which gently steals
Into the sense, and as it steals betrays.

"Tis not thy hoarded gold will buy thee
peace,

That perfect peace which girdeth holy men,
But restless perturbation, sharp regret,
Of other evils too a heavy sum,
Which, like a sore, destroy its lord's re-
pose,

[swim,
And mock his quiet. Who, when about to
Around his body hangeth weighty stones,
Tho' in the smoothest stream ? O fool !
then why

Dost thou, in one so rough and dangerous.

Some there may be, o'er whom the
hateful charm

Of this destructive cloud-envelop'd hag
Hath work'd but little, whose besotting
juice

But slightly op'rates ; yet, I fear me, few;
For 'tis with only those, whose tender
minds

[made,
Have kept the heavenly stamp that virtue
Fair, perfect and untouched, till hoary
time

(Who all along its graceful lustre eyes
Well pleased) confirms the soft impression
sure.

The SUMMER'S EVE.

LE T us, fair Clio, from yon summit
view [hue,
Life's clearing mirror, in th' enamell'd
Expatiate freely o'er the varied waste,
And glut the senses with its endless taste ;
Where light and shade, with spotless beauty
grac'd,

[plac'd.

Are, small and large, in due gradations
And first behold heaven's glorious guest
the sun,

Glowing with joy, his race so near is run ;
His flaming juchs dishevell'd thro' the sky.
Tinge the vast vault with bright aetherial
dye :

Vermilion billows burst o'er rocks of gold,
In clar-obscure, ecstastick to behold :

Huge flakes of radiance scatter'd here
and there,

And all the groupe almighty skill declare.
Great Raphael, Angelo, and Kneller too,
From this bright source their living colours
drew.

[surprise,
Man, beast, bird, insect, view with glad
And clouds of incense from all nature rise.

From raptur'd heights, on thy soft pin-
ions laid,

[maid,
To humbler scenes convey me, beauteous
Where humbler beauties throng to fate the
fight,

And sooth'ning silence welcomes sable night ;
When Morpheus, friendly pow'r, with
slumb'ry snare,

[sing care.
Exempts each wretch from day's corrod-

The weary swain, reliev'd from sultry

day,

Now seeks repose from toil and tedding hay ;

With whetting scythe no more resounds the

vale,

But home he bends to tell domestick tale,
Whose vigorous offspring grace his rural cot,

Virtue's true pledge, and ne'er to be forgot.

His longing mate too waits his wish'd re-

turn,

[burn.

And love and friendship each with ardour

The youthful shepherd now frequents the

plain,

To meet the nymph who feels a silent pain ;
Like Eve, he leads her to the poplar shade,
Which shields the dew, and hides the blush-

ing maid ;

The lark and cuckow serenade their bliss,

And Philomel refines the raptur'd kiss.

To tend her kine, o'er tops of tender

grafts,

With fairy steps, now speeds the ruddy lass;

With milk distended, they glad tribute pay,
Like toilsome bees, the labour of the day,

To Ceres, smiling goddess of these isles,

On whose fair cheeks dwell everlasting

smiles.

[is crown'd.

Now sheering time with mirth and cheer

And Britain's treasure in the fleece is found ;

Now the shrill tabor, with the Shepherd's

note,

In sprightly concert calls the rustick rout ;

With harmles mirth they form the jocund

ring,

[sing,

And round the maypole, joyous dance, and

Bedeck'd with garlands, trophies of the

day,

[way.

At eve's approach by wantons thrown a-

And now each lawn appears a gay par-

terre,

Rich set with gems, dilating fragrance far,

Where buds, and flow'r's salute the wan-

d'reng eye,

And embrio fruits half form'd in clusters lie,

Waiting with eagerness the certain sign,

When rip'ning autumn comes with call be-

sign.

[day diffuse,

The breaths, the flow'r's and plants by

At eve condense, and fall in honey dews ;

What transport then ! imbibe th' impreg-

nate breeze,

[as these !

Full charg'd with odours from such sweets

And from the brow to view the vale be-

low,

And beauteous Isis in Meanders flow !

Hear

Hear echoes dying in the fleeting stream!
Such are the objects of my artless theme.
Now swallows lightly o'er the surface
glide
Of fields and lakes, for prey, at even tide,
Where tow'ring trees, in matchless robes
array'd, [glade ;
Spread fair the margin, and bestride the
Like Typhon aiming the Olympick throne,
Tho' not like him in vengeance hurled
down ;
Their milder crests bow to the gentle breeze,
And own subjection to its firm decrees.
From scorching heat now half the sphere
is free,
While fiery Sol bathes in the briny sea ;
From fair abode see Zephyr now descend,
And feeble fields beneath his chariot bend,
Strait thro' the woods, the fountains, and
the groves, [groves,
In dimpling winds with instant speed he
In search of Flora, with her chaplet
crown'd, [round,
Of sweetest flow'rs, with blossoms studded
Who waits his coming at the fairy ring,
Where grasshoppers rejoice, and dance and
sing ;
Godlike he greets the goddess of the plains,
Recounts her charms, and sighs forth all
his pains,
Till smiles relieve him and dispel his fears,
And every grace with looks serene appears.
The owl begins, the lonely bird of
night,
And bats now stretch their wither'd wings
for flight ; [edge,
Now frogs are croaking in each brook and
And glimm'ring glow-worms couch in
ev'ry hedge.
Now solitary thoughts possess the mind,
With ghosts and goblins, in the fancy
coin'd ; [shade,
The mitred nothing, and the scepter'd
Rise from each tomb, and stalk in deep
parade. [down,
Oh ! happy man, who can with ease fit
And wishless view the cottage and the
crown,
In this fair volume read th' unerring line,
Where ev'ry atom does the truth conjoin ;
Who can his heart to all that's right engage,
With lines immortal charge the shining
page,
By upright life confirm the wav'ring mind,
'That all is right,' and heaven is just and
kind.

GRANDEUR no true HAPPINESS ; or, the Pleasures of Retirement. Being a Translation from Seneca.

THE silver moon, and all her starry
train,
No longer now their borrow'd light retain.

Night turns her sable chariot, to give way
To the more bright, more glorious dawn
of day. [b'ring swains
Wish'd morning's come, and now the la-
Rouze from their homely huts, and fill the
plains.
Now on the dewy hills the lambs graze,
And the young heifer round the pasture
plays.
The cheerful birds are now upon the wing,
And, as they fly, their am'rous descants sing,
In tuneful notes their new-born joysexpreſſes,
And in their way the rising-sun confers.
The greedy fisher with a pleasing
pain, [hours in vain,
Stands near some murmur'ring brook whole
Yet baits his unsuccessful hook again :
Lucky at last, he seizes on his prey,
And wonders at the fortune of the day.
Early the fowler spreads his artful net's,
And round his toils a warbling concert sets;
Whose well-known strains the feather'd
choir allure,
Crown his deceit, and make his game secure.
These are the harmless pastimes of the
swain, [with pain :
That's bleſſed with peace and undisturb'd
Whose humble cottage, and luxuriant
field, [yield.
(Life's greatest bleſſing) true contentment
Whilst anxious care the courtiers bosom
burns, [turns ;
And hopes and fears torment his soul by
Like whirlwinds, penetrate thro' ev'ry part,
And search the inmost secrets of his heart.
Here, one on some high-priest or poor
attends,
With a petition for himself, or friends :
Now here, now there, from place to place
is toſt,
And yet, perhaps, at last his labour's lost.
A miser there, regardless of the pain, [turns
Or danger, ventures thro' the liquid main,
And searches both the Indies to augment
his gain :
Never contented, still he grasps at more,
And 'midſt his plenty lives for ever poor.
Here a fond fool that's bloated with ap-
plause,
Bestow'd by greater fools without a cause,
Grows strait imperious, thinks their praises
just,
And in the whirl of vain ambition's lost.
There the bribe'd gownſman for his client
pleads,
And laughs at justice, if his cause succeeds.
But few are they (alas ! the number's few)
Who true content, true happiness pursue :
The longest life's but an extended span,
And the world's greater half ne'er rise to
man.
Be then adviſ'd, the certain Now im-
prove, [grove ;
And ſeize the various pleasures of the
With

376 Poetical ESSAYS in AUGUST, 1791.

With your shrill horns by break of day
prepare
To rouse the subtle fox, or tim'rous hare ;
Or range for feather'd game the shady woods ;
Or draw with your fallacious nets the floods :
And when the sun is in the ocean set,
Let sprightly joys your harmless sports
compleat.
To some indulgent sylvan maid repair ;
The sylvan maids are gen'rous as they're
fair :
When at their feet the suppliant lover lies,
They meet his passion with consenting eyes :
With gentle smiles his am'rous sighs re-
ward ;
For truth and innocence are all their
Let others fondly pay their court to fame,
And slave to purchase an heroick name :
Let others in triumphant chariots ride,
And sacrifice their precious peace to pride :
Grant me, ye pow'rs, an humble, rural
seat,
Free from the noise and hurry of the great,
Where I with pleasure, tho' obscure, may
dwell ;
Rich discontent is but a glorious bēll.

VERSES on the Death of the late Dr. PARKE.

AT length, * poor suff'ring wretch, thy
pangs are o'er, [no more :
Death seals thy eyes, and thou shalt groan
No more shall mis'ry reach thy tortur'd
breast,
Nor life's low cares disturb thy settled rest.
From pride, ambition, envy, malice }
free, [penury,
Thou feel'st no more the gripes of }
Nor all the thousand pains of sad mor-
tality.
Yet sure, some decent honours to thy shade,
From learning's sons, some tribute might
be paid.
In the last office might there not have been
Some added grace to solemnize the scene ?
Some † plaintive muse to deck the empty
bier,
Some pitying friend to drop the tender tear ?
But soes purſu'd thee to thy latest breath,
And malice left thee not a friend in death.
One eye alone I saw with sorrow flow,
In artless full simplicity of woe,
The faithful † rustick wept, and only he
Reproach'd the crowd for lost humanity.
Despis'd, unfelt-for, unlamented, lay,
In the rude grave, th' inanimated clay :
And yet this trampled corse had once a
name,
Once was no stranger to the voice of fame ;

* The doctor bad laboured under extreme poverty and ill health for several years. + The doctor was buried in the college chapel : It is usual, on the death of any Fellow, to carry an empty bier, with a pall over it, round the quadrangle, the choir walking before, and all the members of the society behind : Verses on the deceased are usually fixed to the pall, and thrown into the grave ; but this ceremony was omitted. † A country boy, servant to the doctor, who cried bitterly during the whole ceremony of his interment.

This thing despis'd was once with genius
fir'd,
Nay, by the adverse Bentley was admir'd,
Midst Granta's sons but lately fill'd the
chair, [there.
Graceful as when her Whaley's self was
Foe to himself alone, his open mind
Embrac'd, and lov'd, and wou'd have serv'd
mankind ;
But niggard fortune acts by partial rules,
And all her bounties shew'r's on knaves
and fools. [m'ring ray ;
Once she cou'd smile on him with glim-
But clouded o'er the evening of his day ;
In life's decline, no healing comfort gave,
But sunk his soul with sorrow to the grave.
By hopes too sanguine led, he met the fate
Of all who seek the rich, and trust the
great. [liev'd ;
He went, he bow'd, he heard, and he be-
Was courted, flatter'd, promis'd, and—
deceiv'd.

Find we then most to pity, or to blame ?
Shall we reward with praise, or brand with
shame ?

If livelier parts to venial faults betray,
Must censure wipe his merits quite away ?
If meagre want, with deep affliction join'd,
Subdue the reason, and unhinge the mind,
Shall we, officious, every blot reveal,
And judge him with uncharitable zeal ?
Or kindly weep for nature thus decay'd,
And o'er his failings cast a friendly shade ?
To future ages bid his virtues bloom,
And bury all his follies in the tomb ?

A C R O S T I C H I S.

S	erpo per argutos hominum impro-	S.
	visus ocello	O.
O	mnia me victis, indigus ipse dab	M;
M	e colit agrestis ; solamen regibus	
N	adsu	
V	ec non et relevo quos tenet altus	N.
S	Hyme	
C	incula discutio ; dum adsum, mi-	U,
R	rabile dict	
O	cit nemo vires victus adesse mea	'S.

CORNELIUS.

Elegy on Mr. Wells, Master of the Bear-Garden, who died in 1721.

MELT, O ye combatants, in floods
of tears, [bears ;
Howl, O ye dogs, and rear ye bulls and
Ye butchers weep, for you, no doubt, are
grievers, [and cleavers.
And mourn his loss with marrow-bones
Wells is no more ; yet death has been so
kind [behind.
To leave his dogs, his bulls and bears

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



N July 27, at York assizes, a sort of French strolling doctor, who had taken up his abode, for near six months, in a village not far from Richmond, and there began to practise, brought his action against a farmer for business done for his family, and in court produced the following bill.

13 Dec. 1750. *Mr. W. ALLEN, of Leyburn, Debtor to Mr. TURNER, Surgeon.*

	l.	s.	d.
To elexir of life	—	0	10
To physique	—	0	8
To universale balsams	—	2	9
To alexiterales medicaments	3	7	6
To escharotiques ditto	—	2	8
To maturetifs ditto	—	4	9
To paregoriques ditto	—	3	6
To absorbans ditto	—	4	9
To araleptiques ditto	—	4	9
To patheretiques ditto	—	6	10
To incarnatifs ditto	—	6	11
To cataleptiques ditto	—	4	10
To attendance, since Aug. 29, to Dec. 8, 1750.	3	5	10
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£	48	1
		52	

The trial, which was a very diverting one, lasted about three hours; when the jury gave the doctor six guineas.

On the 29th, between one and two in the morning, as the post boy was coming with the Western mail to town, he was, on Blackwater-heath, attacked by a single highwayman, well mounted, who, when he came up to him, commanded him to stand, which he refusing, he presented a pistol, and swore, if he did not comply, he would shoot him; and immediately ordered him to dismount, and then took away 36 bags. He gave the boy two shillings to drink his health, who walking on, in hopes, if not to get the bags, to find his horse, in his way he took up two of them; and going farther found his horse, on which he mounted, and rode to Bagshot, where he was immediately ordered with the two bags to London, to acquaint the post master-general of the affair. The reward for taking the robber, on conviction, is 200l. over and above that given by act of parliament, for apprehending of highwaymen.

St. Luke's hospital for lunatics, near upper Moorfields, was opened on the 30th, for the reception of patients, (see p. 371.) and next day the governors dined together,

August, 1751.

at Grocers-hall, on that occasion, when his grace the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord bishop of Norwich, and many other clergy, and persons of distinction were present, who contributed very largely to the promotion of this charity, the collection then made amounting to 1219l. 18s. besides annual subscriptions.

At the assizes at Hertford, Thomas Colley received sentence of death, for the murder of Ruth Osborne, at Tring. It appeared on the trial, which lasted several hours, that some of the neighbours thinking the deceased was a witch, and her husband John Osborne, a wizard, had it cried at Winslow, Leighton-Buzzard and Hamel Hempstead, on their severall market days, that they were to be publickly ducked on Monday, April 22, at Tring: That the overseer of the poor of Tring having heard of this, and believing both the man and his wife to be very honest people, in order to prevent the same, sent them into the workhouse: That the master of the workhouse hearing on Sunday, April 21, that a number of people would assemble next day in order to duck them, he in the middle of the night removed them into the vestry-room adjoining to the church, believing the sanctity of the place would have some awe upon the mob: That about 1x on Monday morning, a great mob, thought to be above 5000, came to the workhouse, and demanded these poor people, and on his telling them they were not there, they rushed in and searched the house, and all the closets, boxes and trunks; and that they were so infatuated, that they searched the very salt-box for them: That there being a little hole in the ceiling, where the plaster was broke, Colley hallowed out, Let's search the ceiling; which they did accordingly, and not finding them, declared they would pull the house down if they were not delivered to them; and accordingly they pulled down a large wall belonging to the house, and also pulled out all the windows and window frames, and threatened to burn down not only the workhouse, but the whole town of Tring, if they were not delivered up: That the master, fearing the consequences, did at last inform them where the two unhappy people were; upon this they went to the vestry-room, broke it open, and took them away in triumph.

It further appeared, by the deposition of several witnesses, that the man and woman were carried to a pond, called Marston-Mere,

B b b

Mere,

Meer, and separately tied up in two several cloths or sheets : That a rope was tied under the arms of the deceased, and two men dragged her into the pond ; and then standing one on one side the pond and the other on the other, they dragged her quite across the pond several times : That after this they brought her to the pond side and set her down, and then served the husband in the same manner, and so on alternately, till the woman being brought to the shore the 3d time, and laid on the ground, soon expired : That each of the three times Colley went into the pond, which in mud and water was not quite 2 foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ deep, and with a stick in his hand, turned the deceased over and over, and pushed her up and down several times : That when he came out of the pond, he went round among the people, and collected money of them as a reward for the great pains he had taken in shewing them sport by ducking the old witch, as he called the deceased : That when he was in the pond, one called out to him and desired him to come out, and let the woman alone, for if he did not, he would certainly kill her ; but he refused to come out, and said she was a witch, and he would duck her again ; and that he did after that, turn her over, and push her about in the pond several times ; that the 3d time of ducking her, the last before she expired, he took hold of the cloth she was wrapt in, and pulled her up and down the pond, till the same came off, and her body appeared naked ; and that then he pushed her on the breast with his stick, which she endeavoured with her left hand to catch hold of, but he pulled it away.—Thus, according to the opinion of the surgeon at the trial, this poor woman expired by suffocation with water and mud. She was in the 70th year of her age ; but her husband, aged 56, being a lusty strong man, survived the inhuman treatment of these barbarous miscreants. Several other persons were indicted with Colley, two not yet taken, and the rest to the jurors unknown ; but it is hoped they will soon be discovered and receive the just reward of their crime. (See p. 231.)

THURSDAY, Aug. 1.

General Wall, for some time since plenipotentiary minister here from the king of Spain, having received fresh letters of credence, giving him the character of ambassador from his Catholick majesty, had a private audience of his majesty, at Kensington, to present his said credential letters.

FRIDAY, 2.

Was a sale of the British pickled herrings, at Garraway's coffee house ; when the whole barrels sold, on an average, at 2l. 4s.

each, the half barrels at 25s. and the quarter barrels at 18s. 6d. so that they may now be afforded cheap.

The assizes ended this night at Chelmsford in Essex, when five persons received sentence of death, among whom was John Ives, a publican of Colchester, for the murder of his wife, by throwing her down stairs, and beating and bruising her in a most barbarous manner.—In the forenoon the grand jury at the said assizes found a bill of indictment against John Swan and Elizabeth Jeffryes, for the murder of Mr. Joseph Jeffryes, her uncle, on July 3 last, at Walthamstow ; and about six in the evening they were both brought to the bar and arraigned on the said indictment, to which they severally pleaded not guilty ; then the counsel for the crown moved to put off their trial till the next assizes, on account of a material witness being kept out of the way ; when it was learnedly debated by the gentlemen of the law on both sides (the prisoners having four counsel) ; the court were of opinion, for the reasons mentioned in two affidavits produced and read on the part of the prosecution, that the same should be deferred to the next Lent assizes, and the prisoners to remain in custody, without bail, till that time.—Miss Jeffryes, the niece, fainted as soon as she came into court.

SUNDAY, 4.

This day began the change of the mourning for his late royal highness the prince of Wales, according to the orders of the lord chamberlain, viz. The men to continue in black, and to wear coloured swords and buckles.—The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, coloured ribbands, fans and tippets.

MONDAY, 5.

This morning, at nine, their royal highnesses the prince of Wales, prince Edward, and the duke of Cumberland, went in a barge with the earl of Albemarle, and several other persons of distinction, attended by two other of his majesty's barges, with officers and other attendants, to Woolwich, where the matroisses were reviewed, their colonel marching at their head, with the chaplain, surgeon, and other persons belonging to the regiment. They went thro' their exercises with great alacrity ; and discharged their cannon and small arms in a very regular manner ; and concluded with letting off one piece nine times in a minute ; after which, their royal highnesses repaired to the governor's house, where they dined and staid two hours, and upon their return went on board the King-George yacht at Greenwich, and drank coffee ; and about six o'clock they arrived at the Tower. The colours of the

the several vessels they passed by were displayed, and their royal highnesses were saluted by 21 guns from the Tower-wharf, as also by the cannon from Woolwich, the yachts at Greenwich, and the ships in the river.

THURSDAY, 8.

One Robert Darby, alias Jones, was taken at Gravesend, as he was endeavouring to get a passage to France, on suspicion of his being the person who robbed the Western-mail on July 29 last. (See p. 377.) On Saturday he was brought to town, and examined at Pontac's by Mr. alderman Rawlinson, who committed him to the Poultry-counter for further examination. His wife was with him, and she was committed to Woodstreet-counter. On Monday he was brought to the general post-office, and examined at the board, where were present Mr alderman Winterbottom and Mr. alderman Rawlinson, and after some time he was remanded back to the Counter for further examination, the post-boy not being positive to his person or dress. But the next day he was examined again, and committed to Newgate; but his wife was discharged.

FRIDAY, 9.

The parliament, which stood prorogued to the 13th instant, was ordered to be further prorogued to Oct. 15.

MONDAY, 12.

This night, between 11 and 12, a fire broke out in a warehouse at Cox and Cotton's wharf, near the Bridge-yard, Southwark, which burnt with great violence for several hours, and consumed two dwelling-houses, and several warehouses with goods therein to a considerable value. The flames communicated to the shipping, some of which received great damage in their rigging, &c. others, by dropping their anchors, escaped.

TUESDAY, 13.

Thomas Jones and James Welch were committed to the New Goal, Southwark, charged on oath before justice Clark, on an information taken in writing of one Nicholls, a carman and accomplice, with forcing from him the person of Sarah Green, on July 23d. 1748, in the evening, in a place called Parson's-walk, near Newington church-yard, in Surrey, and then and there assaulting, wounding and ill-treating her, of which wounds she died in St. Thomas's hospital. This was the inhuman murder Mr. Richard Coleman, the brewer's clerk, suffered for, who left the world declaring his innocence in the most solemn manner, (see Mag. for 1749, p. 142, 191.) This black and shocking affair came out by an accidental conversation an acquaintance had with Welch about persons

dying wrongfully; upon which Welch swore a great oath, and said Coleman died wrongfully, for that Nicholls, Jones, and he, were the persons concerned in the murder for which Coleman suffered. The young man to whom he said this bore it upon his mind for a year; but being very uneasy about it, at last disclosed the whole conversation, upon which the criminals were apprehended.

The same day a most shocking and unnatural act was committed at Henley upon Thames on Mr. Blandy, an attorney, a gentleman of a good estate and great character in his profession, by his only daughter, whose inclinations he opposed, with respect to her keeping company with a Scots officer, said to be nearly related to two noblemen of that country, in revenge of which, and in order to be her own mistress, she perpetrated the unnatural crime of parricide, by poisoning her own father, as it is said, in the following manner; water-gruel being his customary breakfast, she put some poison into it; he drank only part of it, saying to the maid it had an odd taste, and the maid not imagining any wicked design, drank it up; but in a short time both of them found it to be poison, and immediately sent to an apothecary, who sent them something to prevent any bad effect; but the cruel daughter found means to put some more poison in that which the gentleman was to take, which soon killed him. 'Twas said the officer had a wife in Scotland, which was the reason of Mr. Blandy's forbidding his addresses to his daughter. But the circumstances of this horrid affair must be left to time to discover.

THURSDAY, 15.

The worshipful company of stationers held their annual venison feast at their hall near Pater-noster-row. Their entertainment was closed with dishes of British pickled herrings, which gave great satisfaction. On the occasion Mr. Leveridge sung a song in praise of the British fishery, to a most jovial chorus of, *a fishing we will go,* &c. accompanied with instruments.

TUESDAY, 20.

This morning, at the assizes at Kingston, came on the trials of Thomas Jones, a porter, and James Welch, a hackney writer, on the evidence of James Nicholls, a carman, an accomplice, for the murder of Sarah Green, near Newington, in July, 1748, for which murder Mr. Richard Coleman unhappily suffered. There were the greatest number of persons at the trial ever known on such an occasion, all expressing their abhorrence and detestation of so shocking a crime. In the course of Nicholls's evidence he opened such a scene

of cruelty, as drew tears almost from the whole court, and Mr. justice Burnet gave a most moving charge to the jury, who, without hesitation, brought them in guilty. Seven more were convicted and condemned at the said assizes for different crimes. Welch and Jones are to be hanged in chains immediately after their execution. (Of which we shall give an account in our next, together with Coleman's solemn declaration of his innocence.)

SATURDAY, 24.

This day Thomas Colley, for the cruel murder of Ruth Osborne, on supposition of her being a witch, was executed at Gubblecut - croft, near Marlton - green, in the parish of Tring, in Hertfordshire. About 10 on Friday morning he received the sacrament at Hertford, administered to him by the Rev. Mr. Edward Bouchier, when he signed a solemn declaration of his belief relating to witchcraft; which he desired might be carried to the place of execution, and was there publicly read, at his earnest request, just before he was turned off, by the Rev. Mr. Randal, minister of Tring, who attended him in his last moments. He was escorted by 108 men belonging to the regiment of horse blue, with their officers, and two trumpets; and the procession was slow, solemn, and moving. Friday night he was lodged in St. Alban's goal; and at five the next morning was put into a one-horse chaise, with the executioner, and came to the place of execution about eleven, and after half an hour spent in prayer he was executed, and immediately after hung up in chains on the same gibbet he was hanged on. The infatuation of most of the people in that part of the county was such, that they would not be seen near the place of execution, insisting that it was a hard case to hang a man for destroying an old woman that had done so much damage by her witchcraft. It was said, he was to have been executed a week sooner, but when the proper officers came to convey him from the goal, a prodigious mob assembled, and would not suffer him to be taken out of prison.

His Declaration, above-mentioned, was as follows.

Good people,

I BESEECH you all to take warning by an unhappy man's suffering; that you be not deluded into so absurd and wicked a conceit, as to believe that there are any such beings upon earth as witches.

It was that foolish and vain imagination, heightened and inflamed by the strength of liquor, which prompted me to be instrumental (with others as mad-brained as myself) in the horrid and barbarous mur-

der of Ruth Osborne, the supposed witch, for which I am now so deservedly to suffer death.

I am fully convinced of my former error, and with the sincerity of a dying man, declare, that I do not believe there is such a thing in being as a witch; and pray God, that none of you, thro' a contrary persuasion, may hereafter be induced to think, that you have a right in any shape to persecute, much less endanger the life of a fellow-creature.

I beg of you all to pray to God to forgive me, and to wash clean my polluted soul in the blood of Jesus Christ, my Saviour and Redeemer.

So exhorteth you all, the dying

Thomas Colley.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

July 26. Christopher Metcalf, of Tottenham, Esq; to Miss Betty Clegg, of the same place, a 30,000l. fortune.

27. Capt. Baker, commander of the Stafford Indiaman, to Miss Small, daughter of the lieut. governor of St. Helena.

28. Francis Wharton, of Lengdon, in Worcestershire, Esq; to Miss Dennis, only daughter of Capt. Dennis.

Charles Burgoine, of Oxfordshire, Esq; to Miss Henrietta Smallbrooke.

29. Valentine Nevill, Esq; counsellor at law, of Gray's Inn, to Mrs. Wellbee, a widow lady, of 20,000l. fortune.

Aug. 8. Henry Toye Bridgman, of Pincknash, in Gloucestershire, Esq; to Miss Floyer.

Mr. Glegg, only son and surviving heir of Mr. Glegg, late an eminent banker in Lombard-street, to Miss Cartwright, of Lad-Lane.

9. George Hawkins, Esq; of Alstree, in Middlesex, to Miss Margaretta Barker, of Great Russel-street.

10. Capt. Macdonald, to Miss Debordes, of Chelsea.

13. Sir William Maynard, Bart. to Miss Charlotte Bishop, second daughter of Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart. and niece of the Rt. Hon. the lord viscount Falmouth.

Richard Adams, Esq; recorder of the city of London, to Miss Molinier, daughter of John Molinier, of Putney, Esq;

15. Sir Archibald Grant, of Monimusk, Bart. to Miss Callendar, a 30,000l. fortune.

Hon. William Egerton, Esq; son of the late lord bishop of Hereford, to Miss Mary Kirke.

20. Mr. James Townend, an eminent wholesale grocer in St. John-street, to Miss Deborah Waring. They were married at the Quakers-meeting at Alton, in Hants.

22. Mr. John Lloyd, an eminent brewer in Golden-Lane, to Mrs. Dolfus, of Stoke-Newington, a 20,000l. fortune.

Dr. Watts, an eminent physician at St. Alban's, to Miss Everett, daughter of the late Mr. deputy Everett.

Hon. Thomas Penn (one of the two proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania) to the lady Juliana Fermor, youngest daughter to the Right Hon. the late earl of Pomfret.

July 24. The lady of the lord Byron, deliver'd of a daughter.

27. The lady of Sir George Beauchamp, Bart. of a daughter.

Aug. 3. The lady of John Corbett, of Shrewsbury, Esq; of a son.

21. The lady of the Hon. Admiral Boscowen, of a son.

The lady of the Right Hon. the lord George Manners, of a son.

17. The lady of —— Barker, Esq; sister to the countess of Marchmont, of a daughter.

The lady of the Hon. Richard Fitzpatrick, of a daughter.

24. The lady of capt. Wetherston, of the first regiment of foot guards, of a seventh son, having been married 7 years.

27. Marchioness of Granby, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

July 20. SIR Standish Harston, Bart. in Ireland.

27. Sir John Houston, of That Ilk, in Scotland, Bart.

Rev. Mr. Aaron Thompson, vicar of Broad Chalk, in Wiltshire.

Mr. John Wilson, at Kendal, in Westmoreland, a noted botanist of that place, and author of a *Synopsis of British Plants*, after Mr. Ray's method.

30. Rt. Hon. the countess of Thanet, wife to the present earl.

Aug. 1. Mr. Peter Hartopp, an eminent Turkey merchant.

The lady of the Rt. Hon. Sir John Rawdon, baron Rawdon of Moyra, and sister to the Right Hon. the lord viscount Hillsborough, in Ireland.

2. James Trimmell, Esq; nephew to the late Dr. Trimmell, lord bishop of Norwich.

Capt. John Meffing, aged 86, who had been a commander in the train of artillery upwards of 50 years, and was at the taking of most of the towns in Flanders, under the duke of Marlborough.

3. Gilbert Walmsley, Esq; register of Litchfield cathedral.

4. Mr. William Cole, one of the clerks belonging to the Treasury, and son of James Cole, Esq;

7. Rt. Hon. the countess of Fitzwalter, eldest daughter of the late duke of Schomberg: Her first husband was the earl of

Holderness, by whom she has left the present earl of Holderness, and the countess of Ancram; but has left no issue by her last husband, the earl of Fitzwalter.

Rev. Mr. Smith, minister of Moulsey, and preacher at Kew chapel.

8. Sir Harry Seaton, Bart. in Scotland.

9. Dr. Freind, canon of Christ-church, Oxford, and prebendary of Windsor, formerly master of Westminster-school, in the 85th year of his age.

Major-general Alexander Gordon, aged near 90, at his seat at Auchintoul, in Banffshire. He was attainted by the name of major-general Thomas Gordon, after the rebellion in 1715; by which misnomer he was made free, and has ever since lived at home in a private manner.

10. Dr. Thomas Crowe, aged 80, many years an eminent physician of this city, and one of the vice-presidents of St. Luke's hospital for lunatics.

Mr. Terry, eldest door-keeper to the house of lords, having enjoyed that post upwards of 40 years.

Lancelot Rolleston, Esq; at his seat at Watnall Hall, in Nottinghamshire.

Nicholas Merwin, Esq; formerly one of commissioners of bankrupts, &c.

Mr. Jackson, at his house near Croydon, in Surrey, on whose evidence a poor farrier was executed about 3 years ago, for a supposed robbery committed upon him; but a fellow, who has since been executed, and hung in chains, for robbing and murdering Mr. How's servant, confessed the robbery, for which the above unhappy person suffered.

15. Thomas Shaw, D. D. professor and principal of St. Edmund's Hall, in the university of Oxford.

16. Mr. John Coggs, a wholesale stationer in Bread-street.

23. The lady Wray, daughter of John Edwards, of Highgate, Esq; and wife of Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart.

Jonathan Collyer, Esq; one of the directors of the South Sea company.

Sir William Twysden, of East-Peckham, in Kent, Bart.

25. Her grace the dutchess of Richmond, at Goodwood, in Sussex, in the 45th year of her age.

26. William Potter, Esq; possessed of a plentiful fortune in Hampshire, which comes to his only son, one of the clerks of his majesty's household.

29. Mr. Roger Bayley, deputy house-keeper of St. James's, and door-keeper of his majesty's chapel royal.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.
MR. Gilbert, elected a canon of Salis-
bury cathedral.—Mr. Henry Shep-
herd, presented to the living of Friskney,

in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Archer, to the rectory of St. Martin's le Cray, in Suffolk.—John Noyes Jones, M. A. to the united livings of Hilve, alias Culve, and Strington, in Somersetshire.—Mr. Harding, to the living of Great Malton, in Essex.—Mr. Dyson, to the rectory of St. George's, in Amyard, Hants.—Edward Sayer, B. D. to the rectory of Woodhurst, in Huntingdonshire.—Mr. Richard Peers, to the vicarage of Eporston, in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Stephen Duck, appointed preacher at Kew chapel.—Mr. John Arnold, presented to the rectory of Conningsby, in Lincolnshire.—John Fisher, L. B. to the rectory of Water Stratford, in Lincolnshire.—David Tanqueray, M. A. to the rectory of Cranely, in Surrey.—Mr. Ezekiel Price, to the vicarage of Hilbridge, in Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Collins, chosen lecturer of Low-Layton, in Essex.—Henry Toundrow, D. D. presented to the rectory of Otton Beauchamp, in Essex.—Mr. Thomas Owen, to the rectory of Abborsham, in Devonshire.—Dr. Allingham, to the rectory of Bead, in Hampshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

JOSEPH Tudor, Esq; made one of the commissioners of the customs in Scotland.—Hugh Lee, Esq; made a major, George Osborne, Esq; a capt. and Abraham How, Esq; a lieutenant, in col. Churchill's reg. of foot.—John Hearle, Esq; appointed, by the earl of Waldegrave, vice-president of the Stannaries, and Martin Davis, Esq; steward of the Stannary court, in Cornwall.—Corbyn Morris, Esq; made secretary of the customs and salt duties in North-Britain.—Sir Cecil Bishop, Bart. made superintendent of the foundries in the office of ordnance.—Lord George Sackville made secretary to the duke of Dorset, as lord lieutenant of Ireland.—Miss Powers, made one of the maids of honour to her royal highness the princess Augusta.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

GEORGE Davies, of Chelsea, dealer.—Dennis Gainer, of Long-lane, West-Smithfield, saddler.—John Kinnerley, of St. Mary, Whitechapel, distiller.—David Henbury, late of Frodsham, in Cheshire, cornfactor.—Francis Sayers, of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, grocer, and dealer in spirituous liquors.—Robert Trent, of James street, St. Andrew's, Holborn, apothecary.—Robert Young, of Monmouth-street, salesman.—Samuel Warren, of Shepton-Mallett, in Somersetshire, mercer.—Thomas Ward, late of Ipswich, merchant.—George Law, of Stacksteads, in Lancashire, piece-maker.—Robert Gilpin,

late of Whitehaven, merchant.—Philip Forelle, Farelle, or Ferrill, of Westminfler, haberdasher.—John Golding, of Southwold, in Suffolk, draper and taylor.—Henry Basstone, late of Taunton Dean, innholder.—John Tuke, of York, dealer.—David Henbury, late of Frodsham, in Cheshire, cheeze-factor.—Peter Doruillier, late of Rathbone-place, Soho, merchant.—William Connop, late of Southwark, tobacconist.—Peter Davis, of Newport, in Monmouthshire, money-scrivener.—Geo. Bull, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, Cheesemonger.—Samuel Hardcastle, late of Leeds, clothier.—John Clarke, late of Leeds, hop-merchant.—Edmund Anderson, of Town-Malling, in Kent, grocer and dealer.—Benj. Costerton, of Great Yarmouth, anchor-smith and dealer.—Roger Pickering, late of Muswell-Hill, near Highgate, Middlesex, dealer.—George Hulme, of Manchester, linendraper.—William Lee, of St. Bartholomew the Great, victualler.—John Dickeson, of the parish of Clifton Dykes, in Westmoreland, dealer.—William and Thomas Gilpin, of Whitehaven, in Cumberland, merchants.—Susanna New, late of Bristol, spinster and merchant.—James Croffe, of Weybridge, in Surrey, dealer.—Tho. Wright, of St. Giles's in the Fields, cheesemonger.—Jon. Parker, of the parish of Saffron-Walden, in Essex, builder.—John Ross, late of Kingston upon Hull, merchant.—Daniel Clarke, late of Liverpool, grocer.—George Smithson, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, broker.—Joseph Hill, late of London, merchant.—Elizabeth Stephens, of St. Ives, in Cornwall, mercer.—Benjamin Rice, of Rotherhithe, in Surrey, tallow-chandler.—James Barry, of Hastings, in Sussex, shopkeeper and dealer.—Abel Atkinson, of Liverpool, merchant and grocer.—William Cuzzins, late of Philadelphia, but now of London, and Edmund Smyter, of Paradise-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Rotherhithe, in Surrey, merchants and partners.—George Mepham the younger, of Cratfield, in the county of Suffolk, dealer in butter and cheese, grocer and woollendraper.—Nathaniel Rawlings, of the city of Bristol, tobacconist and Chapman.—Jonathan Moulton, now or late of Pudding-lane, London, merchant.—William Chisholm, of the borough of Berwick upon Tweed, merchant.—Samuel Wagstaff, of Aldersgate-street, London, grocer.—John Lucy, of St. Bennet, Grace-church-street, butcher.—Benjamin Greene, late of Ampthill, in Bedfordshire, draper.—Tho. King, of Leigh upon Mendip, in Somersetshire, distiller and brewer.—Geo. Wilson, late of London, merchant.—John Allen, now or late of Rotherhithe, in Surrey, timber-merchant.

PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in AUGUST, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

THE oath imposed upon the wine merchants in Holland * still continues to produce great commotions there, as most of them refuse to take it, and one of them named Haagendoorn, at Rotterdam, having lately complied, the mob assembled on the 17th inst. N. S. broke into his house, let the wine out of his casks, destroyed his furniture, and plundered his house. Upon this the magistrates ordered the city drums to beat to arms, and the alarm bell to be rung, for the burghers to assemble, who accordingly about ten at night appeared in arms at the usual-parade, and a party of them was ordered to march to M. Haagendoorn's house, where the mob were still rioting. Upon their approach, several bottles, and other mobbish artillery, were discharged at them, which obliged them to retreat twice, but at last they marched resolutely up, without firing, and by threats and persuasions prevailed with the mob to disperse, after they had been rioting in the house three hours and an half, in which time they drank or let out thirty pipes of wine, besides the damage they did in the house. As the burghers did not attempt to seize any of the mob, the magistrates have offered 1000 florins to discover the ring-leaders; and the states have issued a new placard for enforcing the taking of this oath by all who deal in the home consumption, but excusing those who deal only in the foreign trade; since which several of the most eminent wine merchants at Amsterdam have taken the oath required, which may induce the rest to comply.

A very serious contest has lately happened between the French king and his parliament of Paris, relating to the government of the general hospital of that city, and the other hospitals depending upon it, in which the parliament had formerly a great share; but on the 24th of May last, his majesty issued an edict, by which he placed the whole in the archbishop of Paris, and forbid the parliament to interfere any way with him. The registering of this edict the parliament deliberated upon till the 20th ult. and then agreed to it in these terms, " Registered, but by direction of the king's attorney-general, and to be executed under the penalties, restrictions, and modifications, specified in the votes of this day." Upon this the first president was ordered to attend the king at Compiègne the 3d inst. N. S. where his majesty ordered his edict to be registered without any restrictions, or explanations; and hereupon the parliament have made very strong remonstrances, but the king insists upon being obeyed, and

the parliament still continues obstinate in their refusal; for when it was put to the vote, there were but two for complying, and 130 against it. In the mean time, the archbishop revels in the absolute power he has got, and as he is a hot persecutor of the Jansenists, he has removed a great number of persons from their employments in the said hospitals, who are but suspected of favouring Jansenism, which is like to ruin the hospitals; for as their principal revenue depended upon casual donations, these have almost entirely ceased since the establishment of the archbishop's despotic power.

From Madrid we hear, that four ships arrived last month at Cadiz from Vera Cruz, with a prodigious rich cargo, as follows: On the king's account 1019 serons of cacao zoconuseo, 1003 chests of chocolate, 1001 chests of powder of gosxacs, 1025 arrobes of pipe tobacco, 1986 chests of tobacco-stalks, 2792 plates of copper, and 4803 effective piasters: On the merchants account 20,231,791 effective piasters, 4543 marcs of wrought plate, Spanish pistoles to the value of 45,522 piastres, 1010 marcs of gold, 1,073,950 pounds of fine cochineal, 25,350 pounds of wild cochineal, 59,725 pounds of indigo, 104,719 of vanillas, 34,925 of jalap roots, 3810 quintals of campeachy wood, 2570 pounds of drugs and other medicaments, 3896 raw hides, 1246 tanned hides, 1394 chests of sugar, 1007 chests of china, 1010 bales of salsaparilla, 1006 serons of cocoa, 1008 chests of chocolate, 25,224 pounds of carmine, 1669 serons of snuff, 2025 serons of leaf tobacco, 1002 pearl necklaces, and 1048 planks of Caoba wood; this last wood is of a beautiful red, and surpasses any in the whole world for furniture.

And that his majesty being convinced of the advantages which would accrue from a greater number of Europeans settling in his American dominions, has offered considerable privileges, exemptions and advantages to Italian families, who will go and establish themselves in that country.

The 1st inst. N. S. The affairs of Corsica were entirely settled at a general meeting of the deputies of the people of that island at San Forenzo, with the chevalier Chauvelin, minister plenipotentiary of France, where they acknowledged the sovereignty of the republick of Genoa, and swore to submit to her upon the terms which his most christian majesty has been pleased to prescribe to them. What those terms are we do not yet hear; but it seems the French troops are to remain there, for securing their observance of the oath they have taken.

* See our Mag. for June, p. 286.

[Catalogue of Books in our next.]